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D. A. GAGE.

The Third Day of His Trial at Waukegan.

Close of the Testimony on Both Sides of the Case.

The Court Adheres to Its Rulings as to Evidence.

The Defense Not Permitted to Show that Mr. Gage's Loss Was Unavoidable.

Frank Wentworth Tells How He Managed the Interest on Deposits.

Mr. Gage Denies that False Entries Were Made in His Books.

Or that He Told Anybody His Accounts Were All Right.

Arguments of Mr. Reed for the People and Messrs. Swett and Dexter for the Defense.

MORNING SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Dec. 2.—Upon the opening of the Criminal Court this morning the trial of David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, under an indictment for failing to pay over $508,000 to his successor, was resumed. The rulings of the Court Tuesday, shutting out nearly everything offered by the defense on the ground of incompetency, has had the effect of strengthening the belief that conviction is certain. His attorneys, however, are confident, and Mr. Gage himself seems hopeful. He is allowed to go where he pleases during the recess, and speaks pleasantly to every one, and has created a very favorable impression. The attendance was about the same as on the two previous days, there still being ample room for many people, the interest in the case neither increasing nor diminishing. The morning trains from Chicago brought up a number of prominent gentlemen, who came to testify as to Mr. Gage's good character; and they watched the proceedings closely.

GEORGE TAYLOR

was recalled on behalf of the defendant, and testified as follows:

Direct examination. By Mr. Campbell: Q.—Will you state whether or not you were the predecessor of Mr. Burley, who has been upon the stand, in the office of City Comptroller? A.—I was.

Q.—When did your term of office commence? A.—Jan. 1, 1870.

Q.—Was that about the same time that Mr. Gage entered upon his office as City Treasurer? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long did you remain in? A.—I remained until March 1, 1872.

Q.—Will you state whether during that time there was any place provided by the City of Chicago for the

SAFE-KEEPING OF THE MONEYS

of the city? A.—There was none.

Q.—Do you know what sort of a safe there was in the office of the City Treasurer? A.—Yes, sir. At what time do you mean?

Q.—During the time you were Comptroller. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will you state whether or not that safe was regarded by the officers of the Treasury Department as a safe place to keep money?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—What kind of a safe was it? A.—It was not a suitable safe for large amounts of money.

Objected to on ground of incompetency; objection sustained; exception taken.

A SERIES OF OBJECTIONS.

Q.—Will you state whether or not, whenever any large sum of money had to be deposited in that safe, by any stress of circumstances, there was always a special guard stationed in the room every night?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Have you the bonds described in the agreement which was spoken of last evening—the bonds of the suspended banks? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Let me see the bond of the Second National—the banks becoming depositories gave bonds?

Objected to as incompetent.

Mr. Campbell—I offered last night to prove the value of all the securities except these.

Objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Mr. Taylor, do you know the handwriting of the parties who purport to have signed that bond? [Bond of the Second National Bank.] A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is the first signature the handwriting of J. Alder Ellis?

Objected to.

Q.—Also are those the signatures of Edward I. Tinkham, and Albert Crosby, and S. J. Walker? A.—I should say they were.

Objected to.

Mr. Campbell offered the bond, that of the Second National Bank, in evidence.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the financial circumstances of the parties whose names are signed to the bonds which I have shown you? A.—Well, I know something about some of them.

Q.—State to the jury what Mr. Walker is worth.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception by defense.

Q.—State what each of the parties whose signatures are to that bond is worth.

Objected to.

Mr. Campbell offered to prove that each one of the gentlemen whose name is signed to the bond is worth more than the entire bond.

Objection sustained; exception taken.

The same offer was made concerning the bond of the Manufacturers' Bank, Bank of Chicago, and Badger's Bank.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether you have any knowledge on the subject of the bonds given by other banks, and those you have produced? A.—I have some knowledge.

Q.—Will you state to the jury which of the other banks which have been named, if any, gave bonds similar to those which have been produced?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Were you present in January, 1870, at the time the Finance Committee, and Mr. Gage, and Mr. Tuley were present, with regard to the loaning of the city funds,—one or more such meetings? A.—I was present at that meeting.

Mr. Campbell desired to ask the witness similar questions to those asked by Mr. Tuley with reference to the meetings, the action taken, etc.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Were you living in the City of Chicago in September, October, and November, 1873? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you hear of what was called the panic?

Objected to.

Q.—Did you know what was transpiring in the commercial community of Chicago, and of the United States at large during those months? A.—Yes, sir.

WAS THERE A PANIC?

Q.—Now, I will ask you if there was a panic—a financial panic—throughout the United States from the middle of September over a period of some three or four months.

Objected to as incompetent.

Mr. Swett—If the Court please, we desire simply to bring this point before the Court and get a ruling on it. The statute under which the defendant stands indicted provides that if, through any accident, there shall be any loss of the funds in his hands, he shall be excused for not paying them over.

Mr. Reed—It is only so when the amount is $100.

Mr. Swett—That would be in keeping with the other attitude assumed by the prosecution.

Mr. Reed—Let us see what the statute says.

The Court—Let Mr. Swett get through. One at a time.

Mr. Swett—The law, as I understand, requires an officer to pay over; if there was no proviso there at all, and the statute was mandatory, that he should pay over or be convicted. But, if the money was lost, as, for instance, in the Chicago fire, he could not be convicted without any proviso whatever, upon the principle, in the criminal code, that all crimes consist of an act and require an intention. As I said yesterday, the intention with reference to a mandatory statute, to-day or not, to do a particular thing, is caused by intent outside of that; there must be an intention to violate a particular act.

Mr. Reed—I see I am mistaken in my construction of the statute as to the amount, Your Honor.

Mr. Swett—Now I say there must be

AN INTENTION TO VIOLATE THE LAW;

that Mr. Gage cannot be convicted properly except upon some intention to violate some act. He may have put this money out of his hands, and therefore have violated some act; but we offer to prove that he could not put this money in the city safe, and he had to put it somewhere. Now we want to ask Mr. Taylor if the banks were reasonably a safe place of deposit, whether there was not a panic, and whether the panic did not seal them all up hermetically. Does not this bring it into the question of accident or loss?

The Court—I am inclined to think not, Mr. Swett.

The objection was therefore sustained; exception by counsel for defense.

Q.—State, Mr. Taylor, whether during that panic a large number of the best banks in Chicago closed their doors.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception by counsel for the defendant.

Q.—Did you hear the testimony of Mr. Olcott as to the list of assets turned over to Mr. O'Hara, the successor of Mr. Gage? A.—I think I did.

HOW MANY BANKS CLOSED.

Q.—Will you state how many of the banks named in that list closed their doors during the panic.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not any of the banks where were taken by Mr. O'Hara closed their doors during this panic, and, if so, how many.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not it was possible during the existance of that panic if even men of very large means could obtain any large amount of currency.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not it was not a fact within your knowledge that some of the wealthiest men in the City of Chicago were, during that panic, unable to procure currency enough to buy a decent breakfast.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not, during the existence of that panic, banks in Chicago, irrespective of those which actually closed their doors, honored the drafts of their depositors as in ordinary times.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken. Cross-examination waived.

JOHN H. M'AVOY

was called on behalf of the defense, and testified as follows:

Direct examination. By Mr. Swett: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—Chicago.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—Since 1864. I came to Chicago in October, 1864.

Q.—Have you resided there ever since? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you ever an Alderman of the City of Chicago? A.—I was.

Q.—When? A.—I was from December, 1869, until December, 1873, four years.

Q.—Who was Treasurer of the city during that time? A.—David A. Gage was Treasurer.

Q.—At what time were you a member of any committee of the Common Council, and, if so, what? A.—The first year I was in the Council, 1869, I was a member of the Finance Committee.

Q.—Were you a member of that Committee when David A. Gage was inducted into office? A.—I was.

A LETTER TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Q.—Do you remember of a letter written by Mr. Gage to the Common Council shortly after the commencement of his term of office, asking them to direct where he should place the city funds?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Do you remember a letter written by Mr. Gage to the Common Council shortly after the commencement of his term of office, in relation to the city funds, and where he should place those funds at interest, and asking instructions upon that subject?

Objected to.

Mr. Smith—That is worse than the other.

Mr. Swett—I will take a ruling on the question of form.

The Court—It certainly involves the contents of the letter, and in that aspect of the case it may be questionable. Still, I do not see really what harm may come from his answering the question. It is merely preliminary. Let it be answered.

Mr. Swett: Q.—Do you remember such a letter? A.—There was a letter of that kind sent in to the Council and referred to my committee—the Finance Committee.

Q.—About what time was that letter and that subject referred to the Finance Committtee? A.—I think it was at the first meeting of the Council in 1869, at the same time that Mr. Gage's bond was presented. They were both referred together, I think—the letter and the bond.

Q.—What did you do in reference to the bond of Mr. Gage?

Objected to; question withdrawn.

THE ARRANGEMENT MADE.

Q.—What arrangement, if any, did the Finance Committee, the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Comptroller make with Mr. Gage, the Treasurer, in reference to his taking charge of the city funds and depositing them where he pleased, and the city simply retaining his liability upon his bond?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Did the Finance Committee make any arrangement with Mr. Gage by which he was authorized to exercise his discretion where he placed the public funds in lieu of a specific direction given him by the Council?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—If any such arrangement as alluded to in the previous question was made, please explain fully what the arrangement was.

Objected to.

Mr. Swett—I desire to prove by this witness that he was a member of the Finance Committee in 1869; that Mr. Gage, the Treasurer, the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the Finance Committee met together upon a reference of a letter of Mr. Gage asking instruction from the Common Council what to do with and where to place the funds of the city; that an arrangement was there made verbally between the Finance Committee and myself, with the sanction of the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the Corporation Counsel, and under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, to the effect that Mr. Gage should dispose of the funds as he thought proper, and that the city would decline to give him instructions where to place it, but authorized him to use his discretion, and, in consideration of that, Mr. Gage was to be paid $10,000 a year, and was to account to the city for 4 per cent interest upon the deposits.

The objection was sustained; exception by counsel for the defendant.

LOANING THE CITY FUNDS.

Q.—At the meeting which I have spoken of was any arrangement made to the effect that Mr. Gage, as Treasurer, might loan the city funds, and might account to the city for a portion of the interest which he received?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Mr. McAvoy, was there any report made to the Common Council of the action of the Finance Committee at the time and upon the subject to which your attention has been called?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—If any report was made by the Finance Committee to the Common Council, did Mr. Gage know that fact?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Were there any facts which induced you not to make a report to the Common Council, and if so, what were they? Objected to; question withdrawn.

The cross-examination was waived.

THOMAS WILCE

was called on behalf of the defendant, and testified as follows,

Direct examination. By Mr. Swett: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—Chicago.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—Twenty-six years.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am in the planing-mill business at present.

Q.—Have you ever been a member of the Common Council of the City of Chicago? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When? A.—From December, 1869, to December, 1871.

Q.—Who was the Treasurer during that time? A.—David A. Gage.

Q.—Were you a member of any committee of the Common Council, and if so, what committee? A.—Finance Committee.

Q.—How long were you a member of that Committee? A.—Two years.

Q.—During what time? A.—From December, 1869, to December, 1871.

Q.—Then you were a member of that Committee when Mr. Gage commenced his term of office, were you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you remember a meeting of the Finance Committee, the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Gage, the Treasurer, in relation to the loaning of the city funds? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you present at that meeting? A.—Yes, sir.

It was stipulated that the questions asked of the previous witnesses, Taylor, Tuley, and McAvoy be considered as propounded to the present witness, and the same rulings and exceptions had in reference thereto.

JOHN N. JEWETT,

a witness called on behalf of the defendant, was duly sworn, and testified as follows:

Direct examination. By Mr. Campbell: Q.—Look at the assignment from David A. Gage to George Taylor, now shown you, at the item "Bonds of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co." of $35,000. A.—I see it.

Q.—State whether or not you were the Trustee named in the mortgage given as security for those bonds?

Objected to; objection overruled.

A.—I was the Trustee on one of the mortgages. There were two mortgages given to secure these bonds; the first was a railroad mortgage, the Trustee of that was a bank in New York, I think. The second was a conveyance to me in trust of certain property in and in the vicinity of Riverside.

By Mr. Smith: Q.—It was a mortgage to secure these railroad bonds? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Campbell: Q.—You say you were Trustee in that mortgage which secured certain property in and about Riverside for the purpose of securing these bonds? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many bonds were secured by the last mortgage which you have mentioned?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—What was the amount of each bond?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State, if you know, whether the 3.50 bonds named in the assignment which I have shown you came into the possession of Mr. David A. Gage?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

THE SETTLEMENT WITH THE RIVERSIDE COMPANY.

Q.—Were you present at an interview between Mr. Gage and the President of the Riverside Company, in which the amount due from that Company to Mr. Gage was settled and determined?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not the amount then and there found to be due was the sum of $465,000?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State how much of that sum, if you know, was for money loaned by Mr. Gage to that corporation?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not Mr. Gage received the 3.50 bonds, or the amount of money which had been then loaned?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether you know the value of the property in the trust-deed to you.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—What was the value of that property?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not the value of that property was double the amount of bonds secured by the trust-deed?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether you were acquainted with the value of the bonds?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not these bonds were worth 100 cents on the dollar?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

By Mr. Dexter: Q.—How long have you lived in Chicago? A.—Eighteen years.

Q.—How long have you known the defendant, David A. Gage? A.—All that time.

GAGE'S POSITION IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

Q.—I would like to have you, Mr. Jewett, state to the jury how extensive your acquaintance has been with the position of Mr. Gage in business circles in Chicago,—whether you have known him and of him? A.—I have known of him ever since I lived in Chicago. I knew him before I came to Chicago; and I have known him to be extensively engaged in what we denominate hotel-keeping, and in keeping one of the principal hotels in the city.

Q.—Now, I will ask you to state what the defendant's reputation has been and is in the city of Chicago for a man and a citizen of integrity, honesty, and fair dealing among men? A.—It is good, and always has been since I have known him, so far as I know.

Q.—State whether you have had pretty good facilities for knowing on that subject? A.—I have known a great many men in Chicago who have known David A. Gage since I have lived there, and I know of no one of them who has ever spoken against him in the way you speak of. The city is full of his acquaintances——

This testimony was objected to.

The Court—I think the proof of reputation should be conducted in the usual way.

Mr. Dexter—I was merely showing the witness' extent of knowledge on that subject.

The Court—Preliminary to his testimony he says he knows Mr. Gage's general reputation, and he can say whether it is good or bad. I do not think it is safe for anybody to embark in details for reasons laid down in the text-books; a man is always presumed to meet the one and not necessarily the other.

Mr. Dexter—That is a question of chances, whether or not we will take them.

The Court—Well, I think the best way is to observe the rule; it is fair to everybody, and the safe way is the best one.

Cross-examination was waived.

OTHER WITNESSES AS TO REPUTATION.

The following witnesses were then called to prove Mr. Gage's good character, and all testified that they knew his reputation among the business men of Chicago for honesty, integrity, and fair-dealing to be good: Murry Nelson, Ezra L. Sherman, John B. Sherman, W. F. Tucker, Ira Fox, Henry Greenebaum, W. B. Allen, H. M. Wilmarth, B. V. Page, George C. Walker, William Cox, B. B. Wiley, C. B. Field, W. O. Osgood, S. Kimbark, T. Spades, and Hiram Wheeler.

The appended testimony of one of them will give an idea of the examination they were subjected to:

N. K. Fairbank was called on behalf of the defendant and testified as follows:

Direct examination. By Mr. Dexter: Q.—Mr. Fairbank, where do you live? A.—In Chicago.

Q.—Won't you state, if you please, sir, how long you have lived in Chicago? A.—Nineteen years.

Q.—What has been, and is, your business there? A.—I am a merchant.

Q.—Do you know the defendant, David A. Gage? A.—I do, sir.

Q.—What has been his bussiness in Chicago since you have known him? A.—Mr. Gage's business?

Q.—Yes. A.—Keeper of a hotel, and has been interested in a horse-railroad, I believe, too.

Q.—He has been engaged in business since you have known him, has he, of some kind? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How extensively?

Objected to.

The Court—I do not think it is competent, for the reasons already indicated.

Mr. Dexter—Our object, of course, is to show the general reputation of the defendant here, and it is a part of a man's reputation what he has been about, and what he has been doing; what position he has occupied; whether it has been that of any consequence or not.

The Court—I do not think that is the rule, Mr. Dexter.

Mr. Swett—We have a right to prove how well Mr. Fairbank knows Mr. Gage, and how universally Mr. Gage is known in the community; it is simply the basis of acquaintance which is the gist of the inquiry; that is all.

The Court—That is not the gist of the inquiry. I think, Brother Swett, it is not the personal acquaintance with a party; it is his acquaintance, and knowledge of the general reputation he bears among his neighbors.

Mr. Swett—As preliminary: The objective point is, Is his reputation in regard to honesty and fair dealing good or bad? I understand one man's opinion may be a great deal better than another's; not that he can judge any better, but if, for instance, I have known my brother Dexter or Smith, mingled where they mingled, go through the community; everybody knows them, and I hear everybody talking about them; their name is on the lips of 50,000 people instead of twenty; in that case you go deeper into the reputation; you can judge of it better; you hear more extensive criticism; for reputation is not knowledge, it is simply other people's opinions.

The Court—It is knowledge of other people's opinions.

Mr. Swett—Now, if a man has simply heard five people speak, it is a very small experience, but if he has heard 20,000 people, and mingled so he has certainly struck the general average, and it is knowledge reflected from that which constitutes character. I will ask you another question.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Gage, did you say? A.—Nineteen years.

Q.—How extensively is Mr. Gage known by the general community in Chicago with whom you also are acquainted? A.—I should say almost universally. I do not know that I have any acquaintances who do not also know Mr. Gage.

Q.—Are you a member of the Board of Trade? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How large is that body of men? A.—About 1,500 members.

Q.—How often do you meet those gentlemen at the Exchange? A.—Every day.

EXTENSIVELY KNOWN.

Q.—Take the mercantile community at Chicago, so far as you know, how extensively is Mr. Gage known to that community? A.—I should think very generally; he has been a prominent man in the community, and what we would call a well-known man by all the community.

Q.—Would you consider that there is any man in Chicago that is better known to the masses of the community than Mr. Gage,—or by the masses of the Community?

Objected to.

Q.—Do you know of any person in Chicago more generally known in business circles than Mr. Gage?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—How extensively is Mr. Gage known among, say, dry goods merchants, and grocery merchants, and common tradesmen of the city?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—How extensively, Mr. Fairbank, do you know the business community of Chicago, and to what extent do you mingle in the business community? A.—I know them pretty generally, sir,—most of the merchants and business men in town.

Q.—So far as you mingle with the merchants, business men, and men of business of all classes in Chicago, and from your conversation with them, do you find them generally knowing Mr. Gage or not knowing him?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Do you know yourself the general reputation which Mr. Gage bears among the merchants and business men of Chicago for honesty, integrity, and fair dealing among gentlemen? A.—I think I do, sir.

Q.—What is that reputation, good or bad? A.—Good; unexceptionable.

Q.—In your commingling with the mercantile community prior to this charge have you ever heard Mr. Gage's reputation for honesty and fair dealing in the community questioned or denied? A.—No, sir; I never did.

GAGE AS A CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE.

Cross-examination. By Mr. Smith: Q.—Now, Mr. Fairbank, you seem to have known him pretty intimately. Mr. Gage ran for Treasurer in the fall of '69, didn't he; at the same time Mason ran? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—He ran again two years afterwards, on what is called a "Fire-Proof ticket"? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—He ran again last fall—in 1873? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—He was elected the first two times, and beaten the third? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Dexter—Do you know of anybody else in Chicago who ran for office and was beaten?

Mr. Swett—I object to the question. [Laughter.]

WILLARD F. WENTWORTH

was called on behalf of the defendant, and testified as follows:

Direct examination. By Mr. Swett: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Chicago.

Q.—How long have you resided in Chicago? A.—Twenty-one years.

Q.—Have you ever filled any public office in Chicago? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What office? A.—The office of City Treasurer.

Q.—When did you fill that office? A.—I think I was elected in 1867. I had the office two years and seven months.

Q.—Who was your successor? A.—David A. Gage.

Q.—During the time you were Treasurer, had the city any Treasury or place for keeping its money?

Objected to.

The Court—That has been allowed once this morning, I believe.

Mr. Reed—No; it was during Mr. Gage's time, but this is during Mr. Wentworth's time.

Mr. Smith—We withdraw the objection; let him answer.

A.—We had a safe in the office.

Mr. Swett—What sort of an institution was that to keep half a million of money in? A.—I certainly should not keep it in there, and didn't.

Q.—Where were the city's moneys kept while you were Treasurer? A.—The First National Bank of Chicago.

Q.—About what was the balance you had on hand? About how much in quantity of money had you? A.—I averaged from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 on hand nearly all the time after the first year. The first year my balances were very light, running from $100,000 to $200,000 or $300,000; after that they run

FROM TWO TO SEVEN MILLIONS.

Q.—When you went out of office and Mr. Gage came in how did you turn over the money to him; did you go and get it and carry it to him in a pile? A.—I think I gave him a check.

Q.—For the money in the bank? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Suppose the bank at that minute had broken and closed its doors, could you have paid the money?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—I will ask you whether, during the term of your office, the bank in which the money was deposited paid any interest on the deposit?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—If the bank in which the money was deposited paid interest, was it ever paid by the City Treasurer into the City Treasury?

Objected to.

The Court—Do you know? Let him answer the question.

Mr. Reed—We withdraw the objection.

A.—I never received one dollar from the First National Bank as interest on the city deposits.

NOT TO WENTWORTH.

B.—Did the bank pay you any interest? A.—No, sir; not to me.

Q.—Did it pay any to anybody, Mr. Wentworth? A.—Why, certainly they did.

Q.—Did it ever go into the Treasury; was that interest ever paid into the Treasury? A.—I don't think it was; I never paid any in.

Q.—How long have you known the defendant, David A. Gage? A.—I have known him, David A. Gage, since 1850.

Q.—What is his reputation, or what has been his reputation in Chicago during that time for honesty and fair dealing among men? A.—First-class.

GOT ALONG WELL ENOUGH.

Cross-examination. By Mr. Smith: Q.—Mr. Wentworth, you got along well enough during your Treasuryship without losing anything, didn't you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You was elected Treasurer in 1867 for the term of two years? A.—I think it was 1867.

Q.—And you was a candidate before the people in 1869, and Mr. Gage ran against you, didn't he? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Gage came out and publicly offered to allow interest on the city money when he was running? A.—I don't know whether he came out publicly, but it was in the papers.

Q.—And you got beat and he was elected? A.—Yes, sir.

Redirect examination. By Mr. Swett: Q.—During your term of office were there any panic, when all the banks of Chicago was closed up?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

A. H. BURLEY

was called, and, after testifying to Mr. Gage's good character, was examined as follows:

By Mr. Swett: Q.—Were you one of the Trustees named in the will of Jonathan Burr?

Mr. Reed—We object; the will shows for itself.

Mr. Campbell—I have it here, and am going to show it.

A.—I am named as Trustee of one portion of the will.

Q.—Did you hear that will read in the Probate Court? A.—I did.

Q.—State whether or not the records of that Court and the papers were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1871? A.—I cannot state positively; but I have understood that they were.

Q.—You may state whether or not you procured a copy of the will for your guidance as Trustee? A.—I did—as Trustee in what I was interested in doing.

Q.—From hearing the will, and from perusing this copy, you may state whether you believe this to be a substantial copy of that will?

Objected to; objection withdrawn.

TESTIMONY OF THE DEFENDANT.

David A. Gage was then put upon the witness-stand, and, being sworn, testified as follows:

Direct examination. By Mr. Campbell: Q.—Mr. Gage, did you send to the Common Council in December, 1869, or January, 1870, a letter on the subject of the disposition of the city funds?

Objected to; objection overruled.

A.—I did.

Q.—Will you look over this printed copy and state whether it is a true copy of the letter? A.—As near as I can state from recollection, the original copy was burned—this was——

Q.—From your best recollection, this was a true copy? A.—Yes, sir.

NO PLACE PROVIDED.

Q.—You may state whether or not during the time you were City Treasurer of Chicago there was any place provided by the city for the deposit of moneys for their safe keeping? A.—There was not.

Q.—After the letter which has been spoken of was sent to the Common Council, did you have a meeting with the Finance Committee of the Council, the City Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel, and the Mayor upon the subject as to what should be done with the city funds?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Did that meeting result in the contract between you and the Finance Committee as to the disposition of those funds?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Was that a contract that you should loan the city funds, and give an increased bond to the City of Chicago, and pay over to the city 4 per cent interest on the balances in your hands?

Objected to; objection sustained, and exception taken.

Q.—When did you first hear, if ever, that the Finance Committee had failed to report the bargain thus made to the Common Council?

Objected to; objection sustained, and exception taken.

Mr. Campbell—I think it is proper in this connection for me, by this question, to show that he did not hear of it until after these proceedings had commenced.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Mr. Campbell—Your Honor intimated yesterday that every man was bound to know the law, and, although, in this case, it was probable the defendant did not know the law, yet ignorance excused no man. I propound this question now, because I can see that no man is bound to know the facts,—this being a question of fact.

The Court—I have this to suggest as my view: The fact of authority on the part of an agent must be known by everybody who deals with him as such, and that he deals with him at his peril if he does not have authority to do what he purports and claims to have authority to do; so that in this case, if Mr. Gage dealt with these people, supposing them to be agents of the city, and they were not in fact agents, even though it be a fact, still in that regard he deals with them at his peril on the question of authority; I think that is the law in that respect.

Mr. Campbell—Mr. Gage, after making of the contract alluded to, did you take

THE ADVICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

of the City of Chicago as to whether you had the right, under that contract, to loan the city funds?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Did you believe, from the advice he gave to you, that you had the right to loan those funds?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Did you, in your management of the city funds, act in accordance with the advice given you by the Corporation Counsel?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Did the Corporation Counsel advise you that, under the bargain which was made, you had the right to loan the city funds at your discretion, provided you paid the city the 4 per cent interest?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Mr. Campbell—I now state to Your Honor that we expect to prove that the Corporation Counsel did give Mr. Gage that advice.

Q.—Was there a meeting between yourself and Messrs. Bateham, Otis, and Bond, members of the Finance Committee? Did you have a meeting with Mr. Bateham, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Bond, the Finance Committee of the City of Chicago, about the 30th of May, 1872, for the purpose of making an arrangement with regard to the city funds,—what should be done with them thereafter?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Was there any understanding between you and those gentlemen acting as the Finance Committee of the City of Chicago that you should loan the city funds and pay 4 per cent interest thereon?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—At what time did you make a settlement with the Finance Committee of all your transactions as Treasurer of the City of Chicago,—up to what date?

Mr. Smith—What is the date?

Mr. Campbell—May 20, in reference to the loaning of city funds and paying over to the city the amount of the fund due at that settlement.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

THE LIST OF ASSETS.

Q.—Did you hear the evidence of Mr. Olcott as to the assets which he offered to turn over to Mr. O'Hara? Did you hear his testimony yesterday on that subject? A.—I did.

Q.—You may state whether the list of assets which he stated he offered to Mr. O'Hara was a correct list of the assets in which the money held by you as Treasurer had been invested.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—When these investments were made did you believe that the securities which you took were worth 100 cents on the dollar?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

The Court—There is one additional exception to that, Mr. Campbell. It is this: Where, under this new law, a party to the record may be a witness in order to show the intent of that party for any purpose, which is frequently the case in many legal proceedings, I think the rule is not that he may state the facts like any other witness and leave it to the jury to state what his intentions were. In that regard, there is this difference between this question and the other.

Mr. Campbell—You may state, Mr. Gage, whether as a matter of fact these securities were worth 100 cents on the dollar.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not you would have been able to realize the cash upon the securities at your desire except for the panic which occurred in the fall of 1873?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

THE LETTER WRITTEN BY O'HARA.

Q.—Mr. Gage, have you seen the letter, or copy of a letter, purporting to have been written by Mr. O'Hara, dated Dec. 26, 1873? [Letter shown to witness.] State when you received that letter, if ever. A.—I received a copy of this letter Jan. 2.

Q.—That is, you received the original of which that is a copy? A.—Yes, sir; the original of which this is a copy.

Q.—Mr. Gage, do you remember the transactions which occurred between you and certain officers of the City of Chicago on the 27th of December, 1873.

Mr. Smith—What officers do you mean?

Mr. Campbell—I will prove the names. I refer, Your Honor, to the time when the assignments which have been offered in evidence were given.

Q.—Do you remember that transaction, Mr. Gage? A.—I do.

Q.—State who was present on the part of the City of Chicago.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

The Court—I do not think that is competent at all, as indicated in the rule made last night.

Mr. Campbell—I will then announce what I expect to prove by that. We propose to show by Mr. Gage that the then Corporation Counsel, Mr. Jesse O. Norton, and Mr. Caulfield, who then acted as assistant, were the parties with whom the transactions were had.

Mr. Smith—Well, we object.

The Court—It is not pretended that they had any more authority than is usual on such persons.

Objection sustained; exception taken.

Mr. Campbell—State whether those instruments were executed by you at the request of Judge Norton and Mr. Caulfield.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not Mr. Caulfield stated to you, prior to the execution of the assignment and the deed of trust, that if you would execute them there would be no criminal proceedings whatever against you in consequence of any deficit of city funds?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not you were induced by that promise to make the assignment and the deed?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether, after that promise had been made, in the same interview, you did execute the assignment and the deed?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—State whether or not they were delivered to Judge Norton, the Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Mr. Campbell—In that connection, we would say to Your Honor that we propose to show that that was the fact.

The Court—That they were delivered to Norton?

Mr. Swett—We propose to show that the instrument was totally void.

Mr. Campbell—We are not discussing that question. We do not want to stop for that purpose. I have a right to state what we propose to show.

The Court—You have a right, certainly, to offer it. I do not think it is competent, though.

Mr. Dexter—While we have a right to offer that, has this gentleman (Smith) a right to keep up a constant, steady fire of

DIRTY PERSONAL ASPERSIONS

of our client, while the examination is going on?

Mr. Smith—Don't break out now.

Mr. Dexter—I submit to the Court, while we sit here conducting the examination in a decent way, whether that is a proper thing to do? I do not care to get upon my feet, and turn around, even, and stamp it as it deserves; but I shall have to do it if the Court don't protect us.

Mr. Smith—I remarked that there was a proposition to show that these instruments were wholly void, because they were given as compounding a felony. If that is dirty blackguardism, I don't know what is decent language.

Mr. Dexter—I do not refer to that entirely. It was understood very well that these objections had been determined, and we asked permission to ask these questions, and it was granted by the Court. Now, since I have been sitting here, the counsel has been making remarks about what has been done with the money, and blurting out "Well, if you hadn't the money, what did you do with it, then?" I heard that, and everybody else heard it, and that ain't a fair and decent way to try a case.

Mr. Smith—I deny it.

Mr. Dexter—Let a man state it to the Court and jury if he has got a fact; we want to proceed with this in the ordinary way; we do not want to have these things said behind our back, which is not evidence in the case, and I do not think we should be compelled to submit to it.

Mr. Smith—I understand perfectly

WHAT THE GAME IS

here. It is an attempt to prejudice this case by these personal assaults upon me, but they will not succeed in doing it. This charge which counsel makes upon me is wholly untrue. I cannot say anything more than that, and with these remarks, Your Honor, I close the debate upon this interesting subject.

Mr. Dexter—When the period comes in the history of this country that Sid Smith has to invoke anybody's protection against personalities, it will be hard work for the rest of us.

A GENTLE REBUKE.

The Court—I think the gentlemen who are conducting this trial know how to practice law and how to conduct a trial without all this—

Mr. Campbell: Q.—After the assignment and the deed were delivered to Mr. Norton, did he state to you that that would be the end of the whole matter.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Mr. Gage, what was the day on which your office was turned over to Mr. O'Hara? You have stated that you received a letter dated Dec. 26, on the 2d day of January. State whether or not any demand was ever made on you prior to that day? A.—It was not.

Q.—What day was the office turned over to Mr. O'Hara? A.—The 16th of December.

Q.—State whether or not on that day there was any salary due to you from the City of Chicago as City Treasurer, and, if so, how much?

Objected to.

The Court—What is the object of that?

Mr. Campbell—We propose to show that a balance of salary was due him at that time. It is of the same nature as the vouchers, of course.

Objection sustained; exception taken.

Q.—Mr. Gage, did you hear the testimony of Mr. George Sherwood when upon the stand? A.—I did.

Q.—Will you state to the jury whether you did appear before the Finance Committee and the Comptroller of the City of Chicago in the office of the Board of Public Works as stated by Mr. Sherwood?

Mr. Reed—He said it was in the Comptroller's office.

Mr. Smith—We do not object; it is the same interview which Mr. Sherwood speaks of; of course that is competent.

Mr. Campbell: Q.—Did you appear at any such interview? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you furnish to Mr. Sherwood or to the Finance Committee any statement whatever at the time? A.—I was not there. I did not.

Q.—Did you have any interview with Mr. Sherwood prior to the time that he came to see you in response to a letter of yourself, dated Dec. 17? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you remember the interview that followed the letter of Dec. 17? A.—Yes.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. SHERWOOD.

Q.—Will you state to the jury and the Court what occurred at that interview between you and Mr. Sherwood? A.—I sent a letter to Mr. Sherwood that I would like to see him at the Pacific Hotel. He came, and a conversation commenced about my accounts with the city. I told him that I had heard that he had been making reports about town of a deficiency in the Treasury, and I wanted to explain to him how the matter stood. I told him that the money of the city and money that I had invested I expected to realize on before I went out of office; that his reports injured my credit and injured my reputation, and that I hoped that he would say no more about it till I had an opportunity of raising the money.

Q.—Did you state to him what the investments were? A.—I did.

Q.—Well, tell the jury what you told him on that subject. A.—I told him that I had investments in bonds, city vouchers, and other small items, and I had some money in suspended banks, but I was in hopes to realize upon them all before I went out of office, and I had reasonable expectations to do so.

Q.—Did you at that time tell him that you had ever made or caused to be made any false entries whatever on the Treasurer's books? A.—There never was any.

Q.—Well, did you tell him that there was? A.—I told him there never was; there never was a false entry on any Treasurer's books there in my office.

Q.—What has become of those books? A.—They are in the office of the Treasurer or Comptroller now.

Q.—Were they all turned over by you to your successor? A.—All; every book turned over.

Q.—Have you been in the office since, and can you tell this jury whether or not the business of the office is continued upon these books, and with the same balances carried down from the same balances that existed when they were turned over by you? A.—They are.

Q.—Mr. Gage, was your bond—state whether or not your bond as City Treasurer was increased from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000?

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

The Court—I do not think that is material at all.

Mr. Campbell. Q.—If it was so increased, state what the reasons were for increasing it.

Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.

Cross-examination. By Mr. Smith: Q.—Mr. Gage, I understand you to say that in this interview which you had with Mr. Sherwood, when he came to the hotel in pursuance of your note, that you told him what the funds were invested in, and, among other things, you told him they were invested in bonds? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him they were invested in Riverside bonds, a part of the deficiency.

Q.—That is what you told him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So his statement that you did not tell what they were invested in when he pressed you on it is incorrect, is it? A.—He must be mistaken.

Q.—You did not request him not to press you on that subject? A.—On what subject?

Q.—The subject of what you had done with the money. Mr. Sherwood stated, you know, that you asked him not to press you? A.—I told him that I did not wish him to keep reporting around town——

Q.—No, no. Answer my question. Mr. Sherwood stated, that when he asked you what you had done with this deficiency? A.—No sir, it was not so.

DID NOT STATE ANY SUCH THING.

Q.—You did not state any such thing? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Now, I understand you to have stated that this demand dated Dec. 26,—dated Chicago, Dec. 26,—1873, that you received it on the 2d of January following? A.—Yes.

Q.—Am I correct? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Now, between the 26th of December and 2d of January, where were you? A.—I was in my room sick, sir.

Q.—And people were excluded from seeing you, were they not? A.—I did not see hardly any one, sir.

Q.—Well, that is the fact, is it? A.—Yes, a noted fact, sir.

Q.—Well, you were secluded there in your room? A.—I was in my room sick, sir.

Q.—Well, you have stated you were sick, but you would not allow communications? A.—Oh, people came in and out, but I did not read any newspapers and did not care about seeing any letters.

Q.—Well, is that the reason why this was not handed to you? A.—There was not anything handed to me.

Q.—Exactly; that is the state of things; nothing was communicated to you of a business character? A.—Well, I had cards come up there.

Q.—Well, was that the reason why this was not handed to you? You were there all the time, were you not? A.—Yes, sick in bed; part of the time I was up and around the room.

Q.—Who handed it to you? A.—I got it in the office.

Q.—Who handed it to you? A.—I think I went to the box and got it myself.

Q.—Now, then, between these dates, the 26th of December and the 2d of January, you were constantly in that room? A.—I was in that room, and in another room adjoining, where we made that trust deed; I did not go down stairs until —— I went down on the evening of the 27th, and I did not go into my office. I came back, and did not go down again until the 2d day of January.

Redirect examination. By Mr. Swett: Q.—Mr. Gage, one question; you say you found this letter here in a box; what do you mean by a box? A.—In the hotel we have a letter-box marked "D. A. G." and "J. A. R.," the initials of the firm.

Q.—You had the key of that box? A.—No, sir; it is an open box like a letter rack.

By Mr. Smith: Q.—That is the place where the letters were kept? A.—Letters, papers, and everything else.

By Mr. Swett: Q.—Now, was there any difficulty in any person getting letters and cards sent to you between the 26th of December and the 2d of January? A.—I do not think there was, sir.

The Court adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling, the attendance was the largest at any session during the trial, it being understood that all the testimony for the defense was in, and that the arguments were to be made.

Mr. Dexter said they had two or three other witnesses as to character, but as they were not present he would not delay matters by waiting for them.

The case of the defense was thereupon closed.

OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Reed opened for the prosecution. He was delighted that the case was nearly closed, and had no doubts the jury were too. The trial had been a tedious, wearing, and weary trial. After apologizing for Mr. Smith's "fiery temper," he said he was honest, and he could leave the case in his hands. He (Smith), by the arrangement between them, was to make the closing argument. The question for them to decide was very simple, and they must be guided by no other rule in making up their verdict than the law and evidence,—not by sympathy, not by merciful consideration, not by charity. He then referred to

THE QUESTION OF CHARACTER,

saying that fifteen or twenty gentlemen had testified to the defendant's good reputation. He had no doubt it was true up to the time of the defalcation; and it must have been good, or he never would have been elected to the office of City Treasurer. The testimony as to character should be considered and weighed. He cared not how spotless his reputation was; if the law and the evidence said he was a criminal, his good character could not and did not shield him. They had noticed in the progress of the trial that the Court said it was necessary for the prosecution to make out its case to prove two things: First, that the defendant had certain moneys; and, second, that he failed to pay them over upon demand. The defense had attempted by every witness to introduce a line of defense; but the Court had excluded it because it was not a lawful defense, leaving the simple question, Had the prosecution proved its side of the case? He next referred to

THE LAW UNDER WHICH GAGE WAS INDICTED,

contending that it was just as much a law now as it was in 1833 when it was enacted, having been re-enacted several times since. The jury were to decide: First, was Gage City Treasurer? Second, did he receive moneys belonging to the City of Chicago? Third, did he fail to pay them over when demand was made? This was all that was before them from which to determine the question of the defendant's guilt or innocence. The prosecution had proved that Gage was City Treasurer up to the 16th of December, 1873; that he received sums of money as City Treasurer, and that he surrendered his office to his successor, and did not pay over $507,703.58. The matter of demand was referred to at some length, and Mr. O'Hara's testimony was discussed, the State's Attorney claiming that the demand of the 26th of December was a lawful one, and that it did not make any difference, under the law, whether it was proved that he was a defaulter to the exact amount; but, if he was a defaulter to any extent, he should be convicted. The evidence as to his being a defaulter was considered to be ample and conclusive. Mr. Burley had testified that Gage told him he was about $250,000 short; Mr. Bond, that Gage said he was $125,000 behind—that he had all but that. If this were true, the panic could not have hurt him. Subsequently, he told Mr. Bond he was $300,000 behind, and Mr. Sherwood that he had the money in the banks, giving

NO INTIMATION THAT HE WAS SHORT.

Mr. Gage had denied that, and it was for the jury to say which of the two men had told the truth. Had Mr. Sherwood any object in committing perjury? It was unreasonable, in view of his kind feelings for the defendant, to suppose he would lie about the matter. If Mr. Gage had the money in the banks at that time, what became of it? The fact was, he did not have it there. Why did he not tell where the money was, if he had loaned it? That was the only course for an honest man to pursue. The subject of

BALANCES IN THE SUSPENDED BANKS

was also adverted to, and the amendment to the city charter authorizing the designation of banks by the Common Council was quoted. The law authorized the putting of the money in banks only which were named by the Council. The reason why Gage had not told about the whereabouts of the funds was because he had invested it in Riverside bonds and private speculations. If the evidence before the Grand Jury—the foreman of which was one of the gentleman who testified to Gage's good character—had been that the money was in banks, and that they had all closed up, he never would have been indicted.

AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Dexter objected to such statements.

The Court remarked that counsel must not travel outside the record.

Mr. Reed went on to say that the jury were to consider whether men intrusted with public funds might squander them instead of turning them over to their successors, and, in conclusion, though not desirous of saying anything upon the question, reminded the jury that, if their verdict was "guilty," they were to fix the term of imprisonment, which was to be not less than one year, nor more than ten years, in the Penitentiary. He could not anticipate what the defense would say in view of the decisions of the courts; but there had never been a case yet, where a wealthy man was brought into a court of justice, but quibbles, and schemes, and technicalities were resorted to to shield him from the consequences of his acts.

ARGUMENT OF MR. SWETT.

Mr. Swett next addressed the jury on behalf of the defense. He said he did not propose to discuss at any considerable extent the facts, but to finish some points which he had referred to in his opening. The case was one of great gravity, and deserved to be considered carefully and thoughtfully by the jury. The question of the conduct of officers having control of public funds was one which should be investigated; but at the same time it was also true that no man who had sustained a good and respectable character in the community ought to be sent to the Penitentiary unless he had been guilty of something worthy of punishment. A large portion of the facts in the case had not been presented. Perhaps it was lawful, if a good citizen had failed to do an act of which when all the circumstances were known he would be acquitted, but which, when a moiety or a tenth part was known, he would be convicted; but he insisted there was nothing before the jury which would not justify them in the application of the law and the facts in not rendering a verdict of "not guilty"; that nothing was before them to make them, as honest men, understand that it would be

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE

to send the defendant to the Penitentiary. It had been proved that prior to 1869 the City Treasury of Chicago contained many millions of dollars which had been loaned out at interest, none of which, however, went into the coffers of the corporation. Would it be said that public funds ought to be kept sacred? That was true; but, if the city deliberately embarked into the plan of loaning its funds for interest, it was a little hard, after they got the interest, to send the Treasurer to the Penitentiary for loaning the money. That might be a good thing for the city, but it was pretty rough on Gage. He claimed that the defense, under the circumstances,—the people of Chicago having elected Gage on account of his pledge that he would pay the interest into the Treasury,—had the right to show all about the loaning of the money,—all the circumstances attending it, the Council having authorized him to do it, designating no banks or places where it should be invested, but leaving it entirely to his discretion. He (Swett) had nothing to say about the rulings of the Court excluding the testimony, but thought it came with bad grace on the part of the prosecution to ask that a man be sent to the Penitentiary, though the city had $130,000 of the interest; and to object to allowing it to be shown what had been done with the principal. He characterized the mode of conducting the prosecution as barbarous, saying that the lugging in of the old act of 1833, which, according to his view, did not cover the condition of things, when there was a law which did cover the facts, upon which to find an indictment, was a wriggling operation, preventing the whole truth from coming. The City of Chicago provided no place to keep its money; it was in evidence that there was no depository in which the Treasurer could keep the funds. He had to do something with it. It had been said by the State's Attorney that if he had "put it in banks" he would not have been indicted. Why had he been indicted for putting it in banks?

THE LAW POINTS

which he believed applicable to the case were then discussed, the jury being told by Mr. Swett that he did not urge any wild use of the power given them; they were the judges between Gage and God. He next adverted to the question of demand and refusal, arguing to show that if more had been demanded than was due (which he claimed had been established), the demand was unlawful. His point was that, wherever a right depended on a demand or refusal, the demand must be for exactly the sum in dispute; if it was for 1 cent more or 1 cent less, it was not a demand. The demand made of Gage was for more than "the funds established by law," and therefore was void. In an elaborate argument, made with the view of showing that the act of 1833 was repealed by two subsequent sections of the City Charter, he asserted that Mr. Gage was not responsible until after the expiration of the ten days after demand given him by the law in which to turn over; the demand was made on the 5th of January, and he was indicted on the 8th. He also contended that the prosecution had no legitimate right to draw an argument from what Mr. Gage said about where the funds were, when they refused to allow him to tell where they were. It was very hard to be muzzled so as not to get in all the facts. If the jurymen had any sense of justice, any love for their families and their children, they would not be led blindly into sending a man of the highest integrity to the Penitentiary because the prosecution said, "I will not let you prove your case because there is no law for it." The refusal to let the truth in, and the asking of the jury to break down a man when it was concealed, was infamous. The prosecution, in excluding the facts as to the agreement with Mr. Gage as to the loaning of the money, had acted with

BLOODTHIRSTINESS AND ATROCITY.

Unavoidable loss was a good excuse in law for not paying over; but the gentlemen—lovers of justice, one representing the "dear people," and one at a salary—so much a day—would not permit the defense to show that the loss was unavoidable. The defendant was entitled to the benefit of all doubts. A proposition which he was willing to live and die by was that, whenever a man was prosecuted and the prosecutor had it in his power to produce the whole truth, but, by a rule of law, suppressed one-half of the truth, the jury was justified in saying, "I will not act on one-half of the truth." In conclusion, Mr. Swett made an earnest appeal for his client, whose misfortune was attributable to the panic, asking the jury to administer the law as they hoped it would be administered to them.

ARGUMENT OF MR. DEXTER.

Mr. Dexter followed, saying that the charge that the defense would resort to technicalities to save Mr. Gage was answered by the record, the prosecution having objected to everything material to show the true facts of the case. He then proceeded to argue the legal points, the first being that the City Treasurer was not covered by the law of 1833. It was admitted that he was not named, and that the funds he had charge of were not specifically enumerated; but both were brought in by construction. Authorities were quoted, and substantially the same ground which was gone over in the arguments in the motion to quash the indictment was covered. The second point was that the law of 1863 worked a total absolute repeal of the law of 1833 if the City Treasurer was included within it; if it did not, it was to be construed pari materia, and his client was entitled to the benefit of its provisions. His third point was in relation to the particular character of the fund, he claiming that the law described a particular fund which it prescribed should be paid over upon demand being made, and that if the demand was not made for that fund there was no liability.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, before the argument was concluded.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE JURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 2.—There are several rumors afloat to-night implicating as yet an unknown person who is said to be endeavoring to bribe the jury in the Gage case. The twelve men, good and true, are quartered at the Waukegan House in charge of a Deputy Sheriff, who generally exercises a surveillance over them. He, however, permits them to go into the yard and be absent for a minute or two, or longer if necessary. It is said that the unknown individual is in the habit of waiting for them at the out-house, his object being, if possible, to influence them in favor of Mr. Gage. Any such proceeding is, of course, indignantly denied by his attorneys, and there may be no truth in the reports. The fact of the mysterious movements of the man has been mentioned to State's Attorney Reed, and, having given instructions to have the fellow watched, he expects to receive more definite information in the morning. It is charged now that an endeavor was made to

SET UP A JURY.

Three persons are on the panel who are suspected of being prejudiced in favor of the defendant. The knowledge was communicated to Mr. Reed, and the three, whose names were known, were promptly challenged peremptorily. One of them, who swore he had no opinion on the case, that he knew nothing about it, was observed talking privately to Mr. Gage coming up from Chicago Monday morning. The conversation may have had no reference to the trial, but the circumstance, owing to the man being a juror, was regarded as suspicious, and unquestionably justified counsel in dismissing him.

These reports are mentioned because they are prevalent, and apparently obtain credence. It is impossible to verify them, and they may be untrue. Whether they are or not will probably be learned to-morrow, for if any subterfuges are being resorted to in order to acquit Mr. Gage, and the State's Attorney has sufficient grounds for doing so, he will undoubtedly call the attention of the Court to the matter and have it investigated.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

VIRGINIA.

GOV. KEMPER'S ANNUAL MESSAGE—STATE FINANCES—THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.—The General Assembly met to-day. Gov. Kemper submitted his annual message. He favors recapitalization of the State debt in uniform obligations, payable in thirty years, bearing an annual interest of 4 per per cent, sterling. A plan for providing a State currency is proposed, which the Governor believes would relieve one of the most grievous wants of the people. He renews the recommendations of his first message on immigration, and says the State should be its own agency in the matter, thereby freely giving to actual and prospective immigrants information in an authenticated form, insuring them against all impositions, etc. He recommends stringent and effectual legislation to prevent gross inequalities in charges on some of the railroads, especially at points where competition does not insure proper charges. He favors the completion of the central water line by the common Government, and urges the withholding of no possible aid or encouragement which might contribute to the consummation of that great work.

The Governor makes numerous other recommendations looking to economy and improvement in the State Government.

The following extracts give an idea of the Governor's views in regard to the political situation:

"Recent events create the hope that the Government of the Union is to be brought back to the Constitution, its ancient landmarks and traditions recovered and respected, and fraternal relations revived throughout the whole country. They cheer the oppressed and despondent Southern people with the promise that the burdens which have so long borne them down are to be lifted off. The most auspicious day for the honor and well-being of the whole country will be that on which the great export-producing States are restored to peace and productive energy by being restored to their constitutional rights and relations. We may rest assured of success as soon as the repeal or judicial amendment of all the enforcement laws shall peacefully relieve us from the harassment and apprehension of military and other coercion from without, and from the intermeddling of mere political adventurers within. Henceforth let it be understood of all that the political equality of the races is settled, and that the social equality of the races is a settled impossibility."

OHIO.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 2.—In the Senate this morning bills were introduced to repeal Sec. 7 of the Adair Liquor law, and to require one notice to be given to liquor-sellers, owners, or lessees of property before suits for damages can be commenced; to authorize Judges to direct juries to bring in special verdicts, showing the facts in a case; to authorize the appointment of a State Health Inspector, at a salary of $1,200. A resolution to adjourn from next Friday to Jan. 5 was referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution proposing to submit an amendment to the Constitution as to the question of laying special tax on dogs was laid on the table. In the House bills were introduced to authorize County Commissioners, on petition, to clean out creeks or water-courses; to repeal the Adair Liquor law and make it an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment to sell liquor to habitual drunkards or minors, and also to punish persons for becoming intoxicated; to make it the duty of Assessors to make note of growing crops and stock-feeding for market this year.

In the House, this afternoon, bills were introduced making the tearing down of signs subject to prosecution; to provide for the taxation of church property; to amend the Burglary act so as to include granaries, poultry-houses, or any building where property is stored; to allow townships to draw on Township Trustees without having their orders countersigned by the President of the Board of Education.

In the Senate the House bill was passed to so amend the code as to provide that, on the return of a venue facias, if it shall appear that any person named therein is disqualified, then an alias facias may open to supply the place; to take from County Commissioners and Town Trustees the power to issue permits to allow stock to run at large, and to provide that stock taken up shall be restored to the owners on payment of reasonable compensation for keeping.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

THE EASTERN DOCKMEN'S STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Nearly all the ship-owners who have been waiting for a settlement of the 'longshoremen's difficulties have begun the work of loading and unloading in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City, as well as in New York, employing non-society men in every instance. Some of the heaviest firms announce their intention of never again employing union men. All speak well of the class of labor offering. Skilled 'longshoremen are being attracted from abroad, and large numbers of men from the coal-mining regions are also applying for work, which is readily furnished them. Occasional slight skirmishes occur between the strikers and the new laborers, but there have been no serious disturbances. The steamship and sailing-vessel owners are confident that their troubles are over.

The convention of 'longshoremen last night formally rescinded the order for a general strike, and union men were authorized to work for anybody who will pay them the old rate, except the stevedore firm of Walsh Bros., with whom the difficulty leading to the strike originated.

The strike of the 'longshoremen has terminated in Jersey City. The strikers have accepted the offer of the Cunard Line to pay $3 per day, and 45 cents per hour for overwork, but the men must enroll themselves as non-society men. Nearly all the strikers from this dock have accepted the offer.

The 'longshoremen of Hoboken persist in their strike. They hang around the steamer docks, and have assaulted and beaten several new men working there. Orders have been issued to the police to keep the streets clear, but the strikers paid no attention to them, so at 10 to-night the police force went to the docks of the Hamburg and Bremen steamers and arrested fifteen strikers, who were locked up for the night.

STRIKE ENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 2.—Trains and work was resumed on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to-day, the strikers being paid the amounts due them, and they will seek employment elsewhere. The scrip-car arrived this evening. To-morrow the paymaster will distribute thirty, sixty, and ninety-day scrip among those who remain with the Company.

SEEKING OFFICE.

Senator Howe Wants One for Senator Carpenter.

A Letter Favoring the Re-election of Carpenter.

The Salary-Grab, Poland Gag Law, and Long Branch Episodes.

The Prohibition Party in New Hampshire---Nominations and Platform.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—THE TRIBUNE correspondent has been permitted to see and copy a letter from Senator Howe, reviewing the claims of Senator Carpenter and ex-Gov. Washburn for re-election to the United States Senate, and giving his views as to the "Poland gag-law" and the "Salary-Grab law." The letter is to be published in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* to-morrow, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I ought perhaps to have acknowledged your kind favor of the 27th ult. before this time. But at that date and up to election I was busy with my preparations for this place, where I arrived on Wednesday evening last.

Let me thank you now for your offer to serve me in reference to the Senatorial question now pending in Wisconsin.

But at the same time I must assure you there is but one way in which you can serve *me* in that matter. The only interest I have in the matter is to have him elected who will do most to maintain Republican supremacy in the State. Do you know who that man is? My own judgment is not so clear as I wish it was.

But since you profess some confidence in my "judgment upon political matters," and the election is over, I will tell you candidly what I think of the problem.

I assume, from all I hear, that the choice of the Legislature will fall on Mr. Carpenter or Mr. Washburn. Both are deservedly distinguished; the latter for the solidity of his counsels; the former for the brilliancy of his advocacy. If both were private citizens, offering for the Senate, now, for the first time, the choice of the party would probably be determined by its judgment as to whether it needed most help to frame a new policy or help to defend a policy already agreed upon. But such is not the status of the candidates. On the contrary, Mr. Carpenter is now Senator. He is just ending his first term. His friends claim that according to political usage a second term is due him, unless he has forfeited it by misconduct during his first term. And in his case the question is, has he forfeited the place? But Gen. Washburn, although now a private citizen, has been often in the public service. Three times before the War he was sent to Congress. He was a Major-General during the War. Twice he was sent to Congress since the War. Three years ago he was made Governor; and one year ago he was renominated without a show of opposition. There is no pretense that he has forfeited anything. No one doubts he would make an eminent Senator. In fact, one seems to be on trial, while the other is not. To elect Washburn is to say Carpenter is guilty. To elect Carpenter does not say that Washburn is guilty, but only that Carpenter is not guilty. But is Carpenter guilty? Guilty of what? Not of that vague, nebulous, turgid fog of reproach under which some opposition newspapers have tried to bury him for a few years past. He is already acquitted of that. He is acquitted of that by the Senate, which made him its presiding officer. He is acquitted of that by the crowds of our fellow-citizens who have gathered to hear him speak in the name of Republicanism during the past autumn. He is acquitted of that by every decent man or woman who admits him to their parlor, or who bows to him on the street. He must be acquitted of that by every man who is not willing to expose his own character to the remorseless corrosion of that subtle but spumy slander against which the most exalted character is helpless.

But more specific charges have been urged against Mr. Carpenter,—charges which affect, not his personal, but his representative, character. Only two, I think, have really prejudiced him in public estimation. One is that hat he supported the "Poland Gag law"; the other, that he supported the "Salary-Grab law."

The first charge rests upon an utter misconception of the law. It has no more relation to the freedom of the press than has any other chapter in the criminal code. Whoever will read the act will see that. And I venture to predict that no man who is a candidate for the Senate next winter will agree to vote for the repeal of that act. One who should do so would vote to repeal the penalties against counterfeiting to get votes.

The other charge is more serious and better sustained. Senator Carpenter did vote for an increase of salaries, and the law was made retroactive. I think he made a grave mistake. But I think it was *only* a mistake, and not a crime. I do not believe he intended a wrong. He acted openly, in the presence of a people who could punish, as he well knew, if they did not approve his act. I don't believe he meant to defy them, because when he found the people did not approve his action he reversed it. What was the mistake of the act of 1873? Either that it was retroactive, or that it fixed the salary too high, or both. For myself, I am well persuaded no such law should be retroactive. But the fact remains that every such law had been retroactive, and, so far as I know, no previous law had been objected to upon that ground. It will hardly do to execute a man for an act which has the authority of numerous precedents, and has been sanctioned by general consent.

Perhaps also the salary was too high. That is a question upon each side of which much has been and much more may be said. I never want to discuss such a question. I venture to observe it was not so much too high that voting for it affords conclusive evidence of moral obliquity. The law has long accorded to Judges and Cabinet officers higher salaries, and not one of them works so many hours in a year as a leading member of Congress. I think the law was a mistake, but a mistake not specially disastrous in its consequences. It took $2,000,000 out of the Treasury. If it had taken that sum out of the pockets of one man or a few men, it would have been hard. But a contribution of 5 cents each by the American people will more than replenish the Treasury. In fact, no human being has felt the loss, while some very needy and hard-working public servants have been made more comfortable by it. It is very well for the people to correct such mistakes, as they have corrected this. But I hardly think it becomes a great people to be very vindictive upon such mistakes. If the people never were to forgive a mistake in a public servant, then they cannot consent to Mr. Carpenter's re-election. Nor can they consent to the election of Gov. Washburn. He made the same mistake, as is well known, in 1856.

Public justice has sometimes been subjected to the reproach of imposing penalties for an offense committed by one and excusing the same offense committed by another. But public justice was never so blind as, having two men at its bar at the same time and equally delinquent, to crucify the one and crown the other.

But while this vote is remembered against Mr. Carpenter, something should be remembered to his praise. When he was elected to the Senate, six years ago, many thought the party assumed a grave risk, on the score of his fidelity. But for six years he has been faithful, even when others more trusted have been faithless. He has kept all the instructions the party has given him. When he has erred, he has erred for want of instruction. Moreover, during his first term, he has achieved the first honor of the Senate, and has done as much to distinguish Wisconsin and to distinguish the West as any one whom the West ever sent to Washington. And, while I do not mean to disparage the efforts of others, I think no one has done so much as he in the late canvass to rescue the Republican party in Wisconsin from the defeat which surprised it one year ago. We ought to be just, if we cannot be generous.

I know very well if Gov. Washburn is not elected, many excellent Republicans will feel that he is denied the reward his earnest services merit. That, I fear, will cripple the party some. On the contrary, if Mr. Carpenter is not elected, many Republicans, just as excellent, will feel he has been visited with a censure from which his eminent services should have protected him. That, I fear, will cripple the party more. Of two perils, I always prefer to confront the least. Very truly yours,

TIM. O. HOWE.

The Hon. J. D. Markham, Manitowoc, Wis.

PROHIBITION.

STATE NOMINATIONS BY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE TEMPERANCE MEN.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2.—The Prohibition State Convention met to-day and nominated Nathaniel White, of Concord, for Governor; David Heald, of Milford, for Railroad Commissioner, and the following for Congress: First District, the Rev. A. C. Hardy, of Portsmouth; Second District, J. M. Fletcher, of Nashua; Third District, Edward H. Weston, of Whitefield.

The resolutions adopted affirm that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a wrong of such magnitude that its suppression is imperatively demanded by both national and State legislation, enforced by vigilant executives; favor a speedy return to specie payment, and insisted on honest and economical administration of the Government, a just and equal system of taxation, a most liberal educational system for the masses, and every possible encouragement to labor; urge upon the friends of prohibition to avoid alliance or coalition with either of the old political parties, and heartily honor the noble Christian women who have made a crusade against the terrible trade which is carrying constant grief and shame to their households.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL NOT CONTEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—W. W. Phelps, defeated by four votes by Augustus Cutler for Congress in the Fifth New Jersey District, has written Cutler a letter congratulating him on his election. Phelps will not contest the seat.

MILLERS' CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—A Convention of the Millers' of the State was held here to-day. There were but ten millers in attendance. The President, Mr. H. C. Cole, has deceased since the last meeting, and Mr. McCogue, of this city, Vice-President, presided. Resolutions of respect to the late President were spread upon the records. D. R. Sparks, of Ottawa, and H. L. Holliday, of Cairo, were appointed delegates to the National Millers' Association, which is yet to be called. The business was confined to the discussion of the above and the patent system to which they were subjected, and the means to avoid it. Also, upon the extortionate rates for insurance charged upon mill property. The latter evil it was proposed to remedy by getting up a plan of mutual insurance within the Association. The feasibility of doing this is to be considered and reported upon at the next meeting, which is to be held June 2, 1875, in this city.

FOREIGN.

Denial of the Reported Dissensions in the French Cabinet.

MacMahon's Message to Recommend the Raising of the State of Siege.

Small-Pox on a Passenger Steamer at London.

Outrages Upon American Missionaries in Syria.

FRANCE.

MAC MAHON'S MESSAGE.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The draft of the message to be submitted to the Assembly by President MacMahon was read in the Council of Ministers yesterday. A paragraph in regard to raising the state of siege was energetically objected to by a majority of members, who claimed that the maintenance of the state of siege was necessary in consequence of the recent successes of the Radicals in the municipal elections at Paris and elsewhere in the country. Several of the members of the Cabinet also objected to the manner in which the constitutional laws were mentioned in the message. The first Council to determine these questions is to be held to-day.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The reports of dissensions among the Ministers are contradicted. The Cabinet this morning settled the terms of the President's message. Semi-official journals say the message is very energetic and conservative in tone, and is calculated to reassure the country against partisan agitation.

The Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier, of the Right, was to-day elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

TURKEY.

OUTRAGE UPON AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Mail advices from Constantinople say the authorities stopped the transmission, on the 20th of November, of the following dispatch:

> Already the existing discontent of the diplomatic corps at the arbitrary acts of the Government has been materially augmented by the violation, by an armed force, of a house at Keehsher, near Latakia, belonging to American missionaries. A party of soldiers scaled the wall surrounding the house and carried off to prison two converted natives, who had become Protestant teachers. All the foreign representatives at Constantinople, except Elliott, the British Ambassador, wished to convene the meeting for the purpose of reminding the Porte of the obligations of its treaties. Elliott declined to co-operate in the movement for fear the Russian Government would seize the opportunity to denounce the Treaty of Paris. Baker, United States Minister, entered a strong and spirited protest against the violation of the missionary's house, and reminded the Porte that his Government was always quick and energetic in defending the rights of its subjects. The Sultan promised that full redress should be given for the proceeding.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SMALL-POX.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Considerable alarm exists here in consequence of the discovery of eight cases of small-pox on board the steamship Abbottsford, which is at the docks undergoing repairs of the damage sustained by colliding with the steamship Indus, while on her passage from Atwerp for New York. The cases were removed to the hospital and the Abbotsford is being disinfected. The remainder of her passengers had left the vessel and gone to Liverpool before it was known that there was small-pox on board.

KENEALY DISBARRED.

The Benchers of Gray's Inn to-day, after a short deliberation, disbarred Dr. Kenealy.

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Berlin, says it is reported that Great Britain has formally and finally refused to take part in the International Law Conference which Russia proposed to reopen at St. Petersburg.

GERMANY.

VON ROON ILL.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Field-Marshal von Roon, the Imperial Minister of War, is seriously ill.

GERMAN FUNDS IN LONDON.

A recent allusion in the Reichstag by Herr Comperhausen, Minister of Finance, to the large sums of money to the credit of Germany in London, capable of sudden withdrawal, has occasioned some uneasiness. With the object of removing this feeling, a semi-official announcement is made to-day that no such removal is now contemplated.

CUBA.

RAID ON THE GOLD-BROKERS.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The police, assisted by a force of volunteers, drove the gold-brokers off the streets to-day.

Official intelligence from the Eastern Department shows frequent petty conflicts, with trifling losses on both sides. On the 20th ult., a Spanish force encountered a body of Insurgents much superior in number. A stubborn fight ensued, in which the Spaniards lost forty-six killed and wounded. The Insurgent loss unknown.

AFRICA.

QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE DUSKY CHIEFS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle, to the 7th of November, were received to-day. Gov. Strahan had delivered the Queen's message to the King and native Chiefs, saying that England had saved them from ruin, and henceforth slavery was abolished.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S PENSION.

ROME, Dec. 2.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a unanimous vote, has adopted a motion for the immediate consideration of the subject of Garibaldi's pension.

A TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 2.—The following letter was received here to-day from ex-Congressman W. B. Stokes:

> AT ALEXANDRIA, DEKALB CO., SIXTY MILES EAST OF NASHVILLE.
>
> A terrible epidemic, something like flux, is making sad havoc in our midst. Old man Elier, Henry Belcher (colored), Mrs. Peter Davis, Mrs. Ed Turner, and Mrs. Fayette Wood died last night. Bill Moneghan is dying—dead. Dick Denby (colored) cannot live till morning. Four or five others on the way. It is worse than the cholera. When and where it will stop, the Lord only knows. I write this in haste. Nothing but burying going on. Learn from a DeKalb County man that the people of that town, which has a population of 400, are terror-stricken and deserting it. They call the disease "black flux," and think it contagious. It attacks the vitals at once and kills in twelve and twenty-four hours, the victims suffering great agonies. The persons named as having died were strong and healthy when attacked, but sunk rapidly into death as soon as prostrated. Physicians here regard it as a billious dysentery of fatal type, similar to that following the cholera last year, but not contagious.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—In the Provincial Lunatic Asylum yesterday, a female patient named Mrs. Newell, an English emigrant, afflicted with the notion that her five children's souls could not be saved unless she herself died some terrible death, set fire to her clothing, and then knelt in devotion while enveloped in flames. The fire was extinguished, but the patient died this morning, after great agony.

OBITUARY.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Col. Charles N. Turnbull, a graduate of West Point in 1854, and an important officer on Gen. Sheridan's staff during the War, died this morning.

BIRDS OF PREY.

Some of Them Have Been Caged, and Some Not.

And Some Innocent People Are Included in the Category.

Policemen Arrested for Murder in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

A Kentucky Congressman Shoots a Competitor for Office.

Minor Criminal Record.

POLICEMEN ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 2.—The Coroner's investigation of the death of Michael Kearney, who was found thrown over an embankment in Scranton some three weeks ago, has assumed quite a startling phase in the arrest of Chief of Police Farber and two other Scranton police officers for complicity in the murder. Yesterday Michael McGill, a relative of the deceased, appeared before Mayor Loftus and made affidavit charging Chief Farber and two other officers with the murder, and warrants were accordingly issued for their arrest. On being brought before the Mayor the prisoners waived a hearing, and, on being committed by the Mayor, were removed in custody to Wilkesbarre. This afternoon they were brought before Judge Dana on a writ of habeas corpus, Chief Farber bound over in the sum of $5,000 to appear at the next term of court, the two other officers being released.

Another Scranton official is in trouble, a warrant having been issued for the arrest of Mayor Loftus on a charge of perjury.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 2.—Last Saturday night Isaac Ruffin (colored) met Melissa Adams (also colored) in the woods near Marion, Ark., and, after outraging her, attempted to kill her with a knife. In the scuffle which ensued she knocked the knife out of his hand, and he was unable to find it in the dark. After beating her until he thought that she was dead, he went to the house of her father, near by, and told him that Melissa was waiting at the gate for Maggie, her young sister, to help her carry her basket. He then left, and Maggie, going to the gate, found Ruffin there, when, seizing her, he violated her person and fled. Monday morning he was arrested in Memphis, Tenn., and agreed to go back to Marion without a requisition, and was taken back. After a preliminary examination he was committed to jail to answer. The proof against him being positive, on Monday night fifty or sixty armed negroes went to the jailer and forced him to bring out Ruffin. They then took the negro a short distance from the town and shot him to death, his body being literally riddled with bullets.

DISHONEST OFFICIALS GIVEN WARNING.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The tax-payers of the city and county met at the theatre here to-day to take action in reference to the robberies by county officers and the destruction of the official books and records of the county. The meeting adjourned from the theatre to the Court-House, where they assembled en masse and demanded the resignations of the dishonest officials. The Sheriff and a Magistrate offered their resignations, but the others could not be found. The immediate cause of this move on the part of the tax-payers arises from the fact that the Sheriff has given no bond, and they are unwilling to trust him with some $200,000 due now, without good and sufficient security. Some of the other officers are under indictments for fraudulent issues of warrants embezzled, and it is charged that the bondless Sheriff packs juries in their interests, and the Clerk of the Court permits the abstraction and destruction of papers and records containing evidence of their guilt. Col. John D. Baird took charge of the Sheriff's office, and guards were placed around the Court-House to prevent depredations.

THE QUINCY BANK ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 2.—Not long since the Wellsboro Bank, of Wellsboro, Pa., was broken into by burglars and robbed of a large sum. Several arrests were made directly after the robbery, and the prisoners are now in jail at Wellsboro. Among the number is a robber who gives the name of Robert Cosgrove, but who has been identified as Ike Marsh, who assisted in robbing the Ocean Bank several years ago, and who was concerned in the Boylston Bank robbery. Recently the officers of the First National Bank of this city were informed that one of the prisoners at Wellsboro was believed to be one of the parties who robbed the bank in this city last January. To settle the matter, the bank officers started two men to-day to Wellsboro to inspect the prisoners. These two men saw the parties that were supposed to have been connected with the bank robbery, and are certain that they can identify them at sight.

ALTERED BONDS DISCOVERED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The altered United States registered bonds which were recovered by the police at 43 New street, in the office of the mythical firm of "J. & O. A. Bachelder & Co.," have been identified as part of the securities stolen from the Glens Falls (N. Y.) National Bank four years ago. The bonds were concealed under the carpet on the floor of the New street office. They included two $5,000 bonds and one for $10,000, from which the original numbers and names of their holders had been erased with chemicals, and others inserted. The recovered bonds are to be introduced in evidence to-day in the case of George S. Hilt, the Philadelphia prisoner, who, the detective says, is "Bachelder & Co."

A KENTUCKY CONGRESSMAN KILLS HIS MAN.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—A special to the *Courier-Journal*, from Mt. Sterling, Ky., says it is reported there that John D. White, Republican Congressman elect from the Ninth Kentucky District, shot and killed Harrison Cockerell, his Democratic competitor in the late election in Estill County, yesterday. The canvass between the two men was very bitter and personal, and a few days since Cockerell published a card making very severe strictures on White. It is probable that this card precipitated the difficulty. Estill County is remote from the telegraph, and mails are irregular. It is therefore impossible to get further particulars.

STABBED IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Dec. 2.—Last night one Stephen Cobbler went to a house known, for its lewdness, as Fort Garbitt. He was attacked by a negro named Jack Donaldson, who cut him most severely with a dirk-knife. It is thought he cannot recover. Officers Johnson and Guernsey were sent to arrest Donaldson, but he crossed the river and took refuge in the house of another negro. With two dirks and a navy revolver he kept the officers at bay, till they got a shot in his shoulder, when he fell. They then handcuffed him and brought him to jail.

LONG ISLAND MURDERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—At Minola, L. I., to-day, the jury in the case of Lewis Jarvis, indicted for the murder of Samuel J. Jones, at Oyster Bay, June 27, 1873, found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. Albert Jackson, jointly indicted with Jarvis, was then placed on trial.

Vincenso Inomorato, indicted for the murder of Rocko Fredrica, at Flushing, in August last, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced to four years' hard labor at Sing Sing.

HORSE-THIEVES ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 2.—Sheriff Waltman, of this county, arrested a man named John O'Hara in Grand Rapids yesterday for stealing three horses from Thomas Higgins, a contractor on the new Michigan & Ohio Railway here. The horses have been recovered, one having been pawned in Spring Lake.

Chris Green, who stole a horse and sold it in this county, has been arrested and returned to Van Buren County, where he is awaiting trial.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 2.—A. C. Ferber, Chief of Police of Scranton, Jacob Ferber, and J. H. Schlager, held for the murder of Michael Kearney, had a hearing before Judge Dana today. J. Ferber and Schlager were discharged, and the Chief of Police released on $5,000 bail.

BURGLAR HELD TO BAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 2.—The preliminary trial of Harry Hand was continued until late last night. This is the famous burglar arrested by United States Marshal Rittenhouse last week. He was defended by Judge Ayers, of Urbana, and prosecuted by State's Attorney Thompson. Justices Ten Brook and McLain bound him over to the January term of court.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONETA, O., Dec. 2.—An affray occurred here last night which will result fatally to one of the parties. Lewis Cass attacked a man named Nelson Clark with a knife, cutting him severely in the face and throat. Clark retaliated by striking Cass a blow with a club, mashing his skull and producing a fatal wound. Clark is fatally cut.

THE WELLSBORO, PA., BANK ROBBERY.

WELLSBORO, Pa., Dec. 2.—Cosgrove, alias Ike Marsh, alias McMaster, and Brown Cook, were arraigned yesterday for the robbery of the Wellsboro Bank. Brown Cook pleaded guilty, and a jury in Cosgrove's case were obtained this morning. George Fralick, who is charged with complicity in the affair, was released to-day.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Joseph Talmadge, a farmer in Metuchin, near New Brunswick, N. J., was murdered last night by some person yet unknown. Talmadge had $500 in his possession at the time, which was gone when the body was found.

BREACH OF TRUST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—United States Commissioner John Whitehead, of Newark, was arrested this afternoon charged by Mrs. Margaret Connelly, of Brooklyn, with embezzling $500 given him in trust for her two children.

ELEVEN TO ONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—In the case of Doherty, for killing Philip Cochran June 27, to-day the jury stood eleven to one for acquittal. The defense put in a plea of insanity for the prisoner.

A JUDGE ARRESTED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 2.—Judge W. Phillips, of Grant Parish, was arrested here to-day, charged with being accessory to the murder before the fact of Nedham Waters.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 2.—Mr. Hyland, agent of the Union Pipe Line Company, was stopped near Karns City by two men firing two shots, and robbed of $550. One shot took effect in his leg, and the other passed through his hat.

GLENDENNING ACQUITTED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The case of the Rev. John S. Glendenning, before the Jersey City Presbytery, concluded to-day, resulting in a verdict of acquittal on all the counts.

"BOSS" TWEED.

Intense Excitement in New York Over the Reported Escape of the "Boss"—The Writ of Habeas Corpus Dismissed, and the Great Criminal Returned to His Cell.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Intense excitement was caused throughout the city to-day by the rumor that William M. Tweed had escaped from custody and embarked for Europe. It was said by some of the evening newspapers that Tweed made his escape from his custodians on his way from the court to his cell. It was asserted that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had acknowledged that he had escaped. The supposition was that he had taken passage by the steamship Parthia or by the steamship City of Montreal. During the court proceedings William M. Tweed and his son remained in the private office. A few personal friends out of the many callers were received, but Tweed spent the day quietly attending to such matters of business as were necessary. He was returned to the island at 3 p. m., and

WENT TO HIS CELL.

Tweed has strong hopes that he will soon be liberated, and he is too shrewd a man to imperil his chances by an effort to escape. Besides this, it is well known among his friends that the ci-divant "Boss" has an aversion for ocean travel which nothing can overcome. At a time when such a plan bade fair to succeed, before he was in custody or while the fingers of the law were lax, passage was

ENGAGED FOR HIM

on board a steamer under an assumed name by a woman whose name the writer knows. His friends made desperate efforts to get him on board and away, but were unheeded. While Tweed was in those happy moods that prosperity brings, he decided to take a pleasant little summer tour in Europe. He took passage in a steamer and started down the Bay, but when Sandy Hook began to get astern and the long swells were reached,

THE "BOSS" WAS OVERPOWERED

with a sickness so terrible that he could not be induced to continue on the voyage, and so returned on the pilot-boat. He could not expect to make successful escape except by sea, and he is not likely to leave his warm and cosy, if not exactly luxurious, quarters and trust himself to the treacherous waves. The story was implicitly believed by many, and the opinion was generally expressed, that Tweed's escape was only what people had long expected and been looking for. Inquiry elicited the positive information that Tweed had not fled to Europe, but was still upon Blackwell's Island.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Tweed habeas corpus case came before Judge Barrett to-day. The prisoner was not in court, because of his illness, though it is stated that he was brought over from the Penitentiary last night. After argument the writ was dismissed, and the prisoner was remanded and left to his remedy on a writ of error.

TWEED ESCAPES.

William M. Tweed escaped from custody today while returning to Blackwell's Island.

UNTRUE.

LATER.—Inquiries have been made in proper quarters, and it is ascertained there is no truth in the rumor in the evening papers that Tweed had escaped.

RELIGIOUS.

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 2.—The Unitarians of this city have just completed a very handsome new church edifice. The building, which is in the Gothic style, is 75x51 feet in external dimensions The spire is 150 feet high, and two turrets, fronting respectively on Fourth and High streets, are each 60 feet in height. The material of the structure is mottled pressed-brick, with trimmings of brown magnesian limestone. The outside walls are relieved by two pilasters, headed by appropriate ornaments, and the entrance to the building consists of eight massive stone steps. The audience-room, which is 70x39 feet, will accommodate 350 persons. The side walls have an elevation of 23 feet, and the arch, which is oblated, is 35 feet high. On each side of the building are three windows of enameled glass, with stained glass borders and eyelets. At the front and rear are large circular windows of brilliantly-colored glass in the Byzantine style. Beneath these are arched windows, matching those at the sides. The roof is broken on either hand by a small gable, ornamented by a beautiful trefoil. The ceiling is frescoed in panels of two shades of drab, and the walls are plainly frescoed in a still lighter drab shade. The roof is supported by six whole and two half trusses. These trusses, with the pews and other woodwork, have the maple and black walnut finish. The cost of the structure has been about $25,000, exclusive of the organ, which is a $3,500 instrument, and one of the largest and finest in the West. The new edifice was dedicated this evening. The Rev. Dr. W. G. Eliot, of St. Louis, preached the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. Oscar Clute, of Newark, N. J.; the Rev. J. V. Bixby, of Watertown, Mass.; and the Rev. F. L. Hosmer, of Quincy, Ill., were also in attendance and participated in the services. The ceremonies were very impressive throughout, and were witnessed by a large assemblage of people.

DIOCESE OF WESTERN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 2.—The primary convention to organize the new Diocese in Western Michigan met in St. Mark's Church, in this city, to-day, and was presided over by the Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry. About twenty-five clergy and lay delegates from twenty-one parishes are in attendance. The Rev. J. W. Bancroft, of Hastings, was elected permanent Secretary. The new Diocese was named the Diocese of Western Michigan. It was put in charge of Bishop McCoskry until a new Bishop is elected and consecrated. A resolution is pending to elect a Bishop this evening. The Bishop's salary, when elected, is fixed at $3,000.

ELECTED BISHOP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 2.—The Rev. George G. Gillespie, of Ann Arbor, was elected Bishop of the new Diocese to-night.

ROME.

The Catholic Church and the State.

The Vatican Decrees in Europe and America.

The Bishop of Richmond on the Gladstone-Manning Controversy.

The Catholic Church and the State.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Nov. 26, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your editoral in to-day's TRIBUNE commenting on my letter on the "Civil and Spiritual Allegiance of Catholics," though tempered with a reasonable amount of moderation and justice, is still, to a certain extent, a reiteration of the charges against the Catholic Church which I endeavored to disprove. You assert that Archbishop Manning claims, in his letter, that, according to the Vatican decrees, the civil allegiance of all nations is primarily due to the Pope, while the Archbishop's letter itself, published in another column with my letter, contains the following passages:

> I assisted in framing the Vatican decrees, which have not changed one jot or tittle the obligations and conditions of civil obedience that Catholics bear toward the civil Power.
>
> The position of Catholics in respect to civil allegiance since the Council is precisely what it was before.
>
> The Vatican Council made no decrees in regard to the civil Powers nor on civil allegiance, this subject being never even proposed.

To the minds of Catholics, these words are clear, convincing, and positive; and we confess we are unable to understand how they can be so construed as to mean what your editorial implies. Your construction of the Archbishop's letter reminds us of a class of persons who persistently hold that reason is hampered, mind enervated, and science dwarfed by the Catholic Church, while the "Dogmatic Constitution of the Catholic Faith," promulgated at the Vatican Council, and which represents the belief of all Catholics, neither contain nor imply one word to justify the statement that reason is not free to investigate in its own province.

[The key to the above declarations of the Archbishop, however, is to be found in the claim that the Pope is the exponent of the "divine or natural law," and that a Catholic may say that his allegiance is limited only by divine or moral law, when he means that it is limited only by decisions of the head of the Church. The language used by the Archbishop is very flexible and susceptible of different constructions.—ED.]

Regarding the confiscation of church property in Italy, you say that it "was a spoliation made by Roman Catholics, and indorsed, supported, and defended by the Roman Catholic people of Italy." Is THE TRIBUNE aware that, at a recent election in the City of Rome, only a little over 7,000 votes were cast, and about 5,000 of those were Government employes? "A great victory for the Government" was flashed over the wires, when in reality the Romans were so utterly disgusted with the political manipulations of Victor Emanuel and his craft that, sooner than go through the farce of voting, they remained away from the polls altogether. This was in a city of nearly 250,000, and serves as an illustration to show the manner in which the "Roman Catholic people of Italy elect a Roman Catholic Parliament" to confiscate church property and persecute religious orders.

[This is a loose and reckless assertion, and shows that the writer is in ignorance of the facts. No city in Italy is more loyal to the Government of Victor Emanuel than Rome. Boston is not more devoted to the American Union than Rome is to Italy. There are five times as many Ultramontanes in Chicago as in Rome. There are a great many people in this city in favor of restoring the Pope to his political control over the citizens of Rome, while in Rome itself at the very least nine-tenths of the voters are bitterly opposed to any such restoration. If the voters do not turn out in full force at the Roman elections, the reason is simply that the Ultramontane party is so weak and insignificant in numbers that it dare not venture to contest the city with the Liberals, hence, there being no contest, there is no effort made to bring out a full vote. If Mr. Barry could have seen the magnificent and almost universal demonstration made by the citizens of Rome on the 23d of last March, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of Victor Emanuel's accession to the throne, he would have no doubt of the popular sentiment of the people of that city; nor if he had been present at the anniversary of the entrance of the King into Rome, when 12,000 pupils of the free secular schools of Rome marched to the Capitoline to celebrate the event and rejoice with the vast multitude of citizens who there assembled.—ED.]

You also claim that "Italy is freer than France, and equally as free as great Britain and Germany." Then, indeed, Italy ought to bask in the sunshine of content and happiness, if she is as free as Germany! But let us examine what this precious boon of German freedom is. If THE TRIBUNE happened to be published in Berlin instead of Chicago, a copy of it should be sent to the Superintendent of Police every morning, to see if it was in accordance with Government idea of a newspaper; failure in this would make the publishers liable to a fine and imprisonment. The editor of THE TRIBUNE would not be allowed to criticise adversely on State matters, under like penalties.

[The writer is thinking of the old press gag-laws of Prussia, and has evidently overlooked the fact that last April a bill passed the German Parliament repealing the censorship and refunding the "caution money." German editors are still liable to prosecution and punishment by the courts by fine and imprisonment for malicious libels on the Emperor or Government. The same is true in Great Britain. But the German press now enjoys nearly as much freedom of discussion as the press of England, and altogether more than the press of France, while the press of Italy is quite as free as that of Great Britain. Even in the United States an editor is liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment for publishing a malicious libel.—ED.]

The German Government (or Prussian, which is the most proper term) is an hereditary absolute monarchy, with the Emperor, by "right divine," at the head of State and Church, and supreme in all that concerns civil, religious, military, financial, judicial, and educational affairs. Of course, he has the assistance of a Council of blood-royal Princes and officers of the Departments appointed by himself. He makes all the male population of the Empire soldiers at the age of 21. Every German is the property of his Government, body and soul, from the cradle to the grave; and every particle of liberty which he enjoys is a privilege or gift from the Emperor, and not an inalienable right planted in man by God.

[These are astonishingly-reckless statements, and utterly erroneous. The writer evidently has not read the Constitution of the German Empire adopted in 1871, else he never would have ventured to make them. That Constitution is closely modeled after the Constitution of the United States. The King of Prussia was elected Emperor of Germany by the National Parliament, whose members are elected by universal suffrage, and ratified by the Ministries and legislative bodies of the twenty-four States embraced in the Empire. All the assertions made as to the despotism of the Government and the serfage of the people might, with almost equal truth, be applied to the Government of the United States. Let Mr. B. ask the Messrs. Hesing,—father and son,—both strong Roman Catholics, proprietors of the *Staats-Zeitung*, what are the facts in regard to the present German Constitution, the authority of the Emperor, and the rights and freedom of the German people. We are perfectly willing to leave the points in dispute to them.—ED.]

The "Falck Laws," lately put into force, surpass in civilized barbarity the "Penal Code" imposed on the Irish people by England, and are pronounced by a correspondent of the New York *Times* "a death-blow to the Catholic Church in Germany, under which it is impossible for a Catholic to worship God, and which must eventually banish every priest and Bishop from the country."

Since you have said that Germany and Great Britain are freer than France, I will allude briefly in passing to the comparative freedom of the English and French: All the lands in Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of some 32,000,000, are owned by about 33,000 persons; while in France, with a population of some 37,000,000, there are nearly 6,000,000 of freeholders.

[We do not see what the land-system of Great Britain has to do with this controversy.—ED.]

Every ruler of Great Britain, from the days of Alfred the Great down to Victoria, in their speeches from the "throne" called the people "subjects," while no King (?) nor Emperor has ever dared to address the French nation other than as "*Frenchmen!*" Before this the title of Emperor or King fade into insignificance. Surely, THE TRIBUNE will not deny that France is, and has been for two centuries past, the great nation of ideas,—progressive ideas,—and that the founders of our Republic were, to no small extent, students of the French school of thought. Neither will THE TRIBUNE deny that the French have shattered more thrones, destroyed the pretensions of more despots and tyrants, and advanced the cause of popular government in Europe more than any other people; and it looks now as if France again threatened to shake the nations and emancipate the people of Continental Europe from the colossal despotism fastened upon them by Kings and Emperors who blaspheme the Almighty by claiming that it is He who gives them absolute dominion over them.

[This is all very eloquent, but not to the point. Some other time we will discuss the peculiarities of the mercurial and stormy French.—ED.]

In the coming strife the Catholic Church *must* be, as she always has been, on the side of the people and against the absolutism and pretensions of their task-masters; and of the final result Catholics throughout the world have no fears.

Finally, THE TRIBUNE winds up as follows: "The Church has no right to interfere with the State in civil matters, and cannot be an arbitrator in civil matters. The State has no right to interfere with the Church in spiritual matters, and cannot be an arbitrator therein. Does our correspondent believe this? Do Roman Catholics believe this?"

It is an open question with Catholics as to whether they favor the union of Church and State. The convictions of your correspondent are that the great majority of Catholics throughout the world are in favor of the total separation of Church and State. The Catholic Church is an organization of Divine origin, older than any of the present civilized Governments of the world; her teachings and government have always been the same.——

[The communication breaks off abruptly here, without signature, although it is by the same gentleman who signed the former one, "American Catholic."]

The Vatican Decrees.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is curious to note how often mistakes are made in estimating beforehand the effect which anticipated occurrences or measures will have on the public mind. Thus an American Roman Catholic Bishop, a member of the Vatican Council, told an American gentleman, then in Rome, that, if the decrees defining infallibility, etc., should pass the Council, he (the Bishop) would not return to his diocese. He thought the proposed decrees so opposed to American ideas that their enactment would raise a commotion which would make it very uncomfortable for him at home. But the decrees passed, and hardly raised a ripple in the public thought in that Bishop's Diocese, or anywhere else. Of course, those who are accustomed to watch the growth and decay of principles as embodied in institutions, looked upon the doings of the Council with the liveliest interest. The body of the people, however, seemed scarcely to notice them. Our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens made little demonstration of either dissent or approval.

This apparent indifference is not to be attributed to any opinion that the decrees are not inconsistent with American ideas of civil and religious liberty. They are so obviously opposed, in statement at least, to the prevalent sentiment, not only in America, but in the civilized world, that there is no lively apprehension of their leading to any practical result. They lack power to back them up. Their penalties must be wholly imaginary,—so much so, indeed, that the average American may look upon their enactment as only an ecclesiastical form, meant or expected to have little effect, except upon those who are very susceptible to the terrors of Church-censures.

Thus, while, on the other side of the ocean, an actual, as well as an ideal, conflict is raging between the temporal and spiritual powers, we are quite serene. We are not of opinion that there is much significance in the whole affair,—taking it quite in a Pickwickian sense. We are very much like the man whom a deacon reproved for swearing: "Deacon," said he, "you pray a good deal, and I swear a good deal. Neither of us means much by it." We are trusting that that genial old gentleman, the Pope, don't mean much by all his decrees and fulminations.

* * * *

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1874.

The Bishop of Richmond on the Gladstone-Manning Controversy.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

You ask me what my views are on the Gladstone-Manning controversy, and, though this subject has been ably discussed by the Archbishop of Baltimore, I cannot refuse to comply with your courteous communication in the very few moments at my disposal.

I attended each and all the sessions at the Ecumenical Council in Rome bearing on the question of Papal infallibility. To the best of my recollection there were twenty-five sessions devoted to the infallibility subject, at which 125 prelates spoke, besides 100 other Bishops who declined to speak in public, but handed in their written observations.

While some of the speakers were opposed to the definition as being, in their estimation, inexpedient or unnecessary, not one of the Bishops resisted the definition on the ground that it would in the slightest degree alter the relations existing between the temporal and spiritual power.

Whatever Mr. Gladstone may say to the contrary, the very wording of the definition strictly confines the Papal prerogative to faith and morals. The Pope does not wield in 1874 one jot more power than he did in 1774 and in 104. In every age of the Church he has exercised the prerogative of infallibility. Pope Innocent I. exercised it in the fifth century, in condemning the Pelagian heresy, and so did Gregory XI. in the fourteenth century, and Innocent X. in the seventeenth, and the present Pontiff in 1854, when he defined the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

Hence the Council of the Vatican, in promulgating in 1870 the Pope's infallibility, did not create a new doctrine, but confirmed an old one. In proclaiming this dogma, the Council gives the sanction of a law to a principle always existing as a matter of fact.

I may illustrate this by referring to our Supreme Court at Washington. When it decides a constitutional question, its decision, though embodying a new form of words, cannot be called a new doctrine, because the judgment is based on the letter and spirit of the Constitution. So, when the Church issues a new dogma of faith, that decree is nothing more than a new form of expressing an old doctrine, because the decision must be drawn from the revealed word of God, and based upon the constant tradition of the Church.

The course pursued by the Church regarding Papal infallibility was practiced by her 1,500 years ago in reference to the divinity of Jesus Christ. Our Savior was acknowledged to be God from the beginning of the Church. Yet His divinity was not formally defined till the Council of Nice, in the fourth century; and it would not have been defined then, had it not been denied by Arius. Nor would she have defined the infallibility of Peter's successor in 1870, if that truth had not been called in question by modern Gallicans.

As the Council of Nice added nothing to the power of Christ, neither did the Council of the Vatican add anything to the prerogatives of the Pope.

As to whether religious and civil liberty will suffer any detriment from the Catholic Church, we can appeal with confidence to the past, especially to the history of our own country.

The same spirit still animates and always will animate the Catholic Church that dictated the memorable decree which was passed by the General Assembly of Catholics (Maryland) in 1649: "No person whatsoever within this Province, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be anyways troubled or molested for his or her religion, or in the free exercise thereof, or any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion against his or her consent."

They love a cause best who suffer for it most. We have suffered too much in the sacred cause of liberty to raise our hands against it. It is for the principle of religious liberty that the Bishop of Geneva is in exile and the Bishops of Germany are languishing in prison.

It is very singular that, while Mr. Gladstone has not a word to say in condemnation of the actual tyranny of Bismarck, he is trembling at the imaginary tyranny of the Pope. It is equally strange that the ex-Premier did not discover the fatal tendency of the Vatican decree for four years after it was framed, and not until after his Ministerial defeat, and, had he remained in office, the world would never have seen his famous pamphlet. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GIBBONS,
Bishop of Richmond and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE.

Mr. John T. Allen Honorably Acquitted of the Charge of Tampering with a Grain-Inspector.

The examination of John T. Allen, charged with atempted bribery of Assistant-Grain-Inspector Irwin, the allegations in which were given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was taken up before Justice DeWolf yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock, James P. Root, Esq., appearing for the people, and Mr. Frank J. Smith for the defendant.

Nathaniel B. Irwin, whose affidavit was published yesterday, was the first witness. He testified to having been appointed Assistant-Grain-Inspector by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. He identified the anonymous letter containing an offer of $5 per car to inspect new corn as old. A messenger boy handed him the letter, Nov. 27. The letter was offered in evidence, and was admitted, conditional that it was to be connected with the defendant. Mr. Irwin stated that the defendant called upon him and inquired about some cars loaded with corn, handing him a card with the numbers of the cars, and saying that the corn was old corn, and that if it was not so inspected he wanted the cars held on track for reinspection. Witness told him this could not be done. Allen said the corn was coming from Robb and Sheldon Stations.

The card containing the numbers of the cars was offered in evidence by Mr. Root. The face of the card bore the name of "John T. Allen, with Spruance, Preston & Co."

Witness stated that he reported the matter to Chief Grain-Inspector Harper. On Saturday witness found two of the cars numbered on the card. The cars contained new corn, and it was so inspected. Pieces of lath were found inside the cars, as the anonymous letter had promised. On Monday the remaining cars were inspected, a piece of lath being found in each car. The first two cars were consigned to Spruance, Preston & Co.

Upon cross-examination the witness stated that he had read the anonymous letter before Allen came down to see him. He had in his hand some papers which looked like bills of lading.

Q.—Did he not take the numbers on the card from the bills of lading? A.—No, sir; not to my knowledge. I told him that Henry Parker reported to commission houses the results of inspection; I told Parker to ascertain and report to Allen.

Q.—Have you found pieces of lath in cars other than in the cars in question? A.—I have.

Q.—From what point were the cars shipped? A.—From the same stations, I believe—Robb and Sheldon Stations.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Allen's handwriting? A.—I do not.

By Mr. Root: Q.—Do you ever report to consignees the results of grain inspection? A.—Never.

George W. Felton, Chicago Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified to the reception of a telegram, dated Nov. 27, to Spruance, Preston & Co., and to the delivery of the same.

Chief Grain-Inspector Harper testified as to the practice of railroad companies of notifying consignees when cars arrived; of late years, agents of receivers go to the cars and note the inspection. The track Inspectors report only to the office of the Chief Grain-Inspector. The track-books of the Inspectors are carried on 'Change for the convenience of dealers.

Mr. O. L. Parker, First Assistant Grain-Inspector, testified that Allen came to him last Friday about 10 a. m., and inquired for Irwin. Allen said that the cars he was looking after was consigned to Spruance, Preston & Co., and that he had the management of it. Pieces of broken lath were found in each car.

H. O. Parker, a son of the preceding witness, testified that he looked after receivers' interests on the Illinois Central track. Allen told him he was expecting two cars of "old" corn, and if they did not inspect as good as they were shipped for, it was witness' business, without further instructions, to hold the cars for reinspection. Witness stopped the cars in accordance with his regular instructions. This conversation with Allen took place in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce. The cars went into the elevator without orders from witness, who did not know how they got there.

The case for the prosecution was closed here.

K. N. Eastman, clerk of the Clifton House, was the first witness for the defense. He testified that R. Morton was stopping at the Clifton House, Nov. 25, the date of the anonymous letter, which was written on Clifton-House paper. Morton was at the hotel again last Sunday, and left the same day.

Mr. H. Spruance testified that he was acquainted with the handwriting of John T. Allen. The anonymous letter was not in Allen's handwriting. The writing of the letter very closely resembled Morton's handwriting. Morton had shipped corn to the house of Spruance, Preston & Co. from different stations.

A letter from Morton to that firm was put in evidence, in which Morton wrote: "My corn should nearly all inspect old. It has done so in Toledo, and I want you to see that it goes old. My corn is very dry. If it grades old, can give you considerable stuff; if it grades new, can't you appeal from the decision?"

Mr. Spruance testified that he instructed Allen to look after Morton's corn consignment.

The defense offered in evidence a telegram from Morton to Allen directing the latter to get the inspection of the corn and telegraph him.

Harold Sprague testified to his perfect familiarity with Morton's handwriting, and to its similarity to that of the anonymous letter.

John T. Allen, the defendant, was next placed on the stand to testify in his own behalf. He stated that in accordance with the directions of Mr. Spruance he went to look after the carloads of corn consigned by Morton, taking with him the bills of lading in order to identify the cars. Inquiring for the track Inspector, he was referred to Mr. Irwin, whom he told what Morton had previously written, viz: that the corn was expected to inspect as "straight No. 2," and if it was not so graded he wanted the cars held for reinspection. He was referred to Mr. Parker, Jr., with whom he arranged the matter. He did not write the anonymous letter to Irwin offering him $5 per car to inspect the corn as "straight No. 2," nor did he know that such a letter had been written. The inspection of the corn as "straight" would not have profited him at all; he was simply transacting the business according to instructions. He was familiar with Morton's handwriting, and believed him to be the author and writer of the anonymous letter.

The cross-examination of Mr. Allen failed to develop any new facts.

The case for the defense was here rested, and a motion for acquittal was made. Justice De Wolf thought perhaps it would be well to continue the case for ten days in order to secure the arrest and arraignment of the guilty party; but, as the defense objected to this, claiming that it was due to Mr. Allen that he be relieved at once of the odium of a charge not possible to be maintained, the Court discharged the accused, and he went forth amid the congratulations of his friends.

LOST HIS REASON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 2.—Daniel Moseart, the well-known watch inventor, was to-day taken to the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo. He has been for years at work on a watch which, without being larger than usual, was to show quarter seconds, seconds, minutes, hours, days of the week, days of the month, and months of the year. Every fifth time the watch was opened it was to wind itself. He had completed it, and had received a large offer from parties in New York for the right to manufacture it. A short time ago he took the model apart to fix. He was unable to put it together again, some part having probably been lost, and the intense mental application upon the difficulty has deranged his mind. Five years ago he was Superintendent of the Moseart Watch Company, of this city, which was bought out by the Rock Island Watch Company, of Rock Island, Ill.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Dec. 2.—The Episcopal Church in this place, which was built several years since at an expense of $16,000, was consecrated to-day, Bishop Welles officiating. He was assisted by the clergy of Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville, and other neighboring cities. The Bishop's sermon was on the subject of "Church Unity," and left a most favorable impression of his ability as a man of thought and oratorical power. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Madison, preached an able discourse from Genesis, xv., 1. At the close of the service an invitation was given to the public to attend a reception at the residence of the Hon. S. A. White, in honor of Bishop Welles. The attendance was large, and the honors of the occasion were dispensed most gracefully by the host and his accomplished wife.

THE PROCTOR-MOULTON SUIT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The suit of Miss Proctor against F. D. Moulton will be among the first to come up in the United States Circuit Court, which opens to-morrow, but when the trial will take place is very uncertain.

TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—THE TWO octagon-front brick houses, 2-story and basement, finely finished, with all modern improvements, fronting east, just north of Sophia-st., being 728 and 730 Sedgwick-st. They have excellent brick barns. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TENEMENT, CHEAP TO small family able to pay in advance. J. L. WEBSTER, 820 Cottage Grove-av., old number.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, ALL MODern improvements, including gas-fixtures and cook-stove, $45. 142 South Peoria-st. Inquire at 277 Centre-av.

TO RENT—FLOOR OF 6 ROOMS, 3 CLOSETS, water in pantry, at 14 Pierce-st. Call at 308 West Harrison-st., corner Gold, in grocery.

TO RENT—FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS, WITH GAS, water, and water-closet, 241 West Madison-st., in Thompson Block. Rent low to good tenant. By W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 rooms. Owner will take part of rent in board, and give privilege for more boarders. Address SALISBURY, 129 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, 211 WEST WASHington-st., east of Peoria; fine location for first-class boarding-house, or for renting furnished rooms. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—17 ELDRIDGE-COURT—10 ROOMS, $65, or will rent part of the house. Apply at 418 Wabash-av., or to GEO. NEWBERY, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings corner North State and Illinois-sts., $50 per month; also one brick dwelling, 288 Illinois-st. Inquire at Room 43 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF GOOD WOOD-HOUSE on Sangamon-st. Price very low to good party. Inquire of R. J. MORSE, Lake and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED house. Owner would board with tenant if satisfactory. H 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 679 MICHIGAN-av., 12 rooms, $100. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Room 14, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD HOUSES—ONE OF 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, nice stable, 557 South Dearborn-st.; one of 8 rooms, near Post-Office. Inquire at Room 25, 180 East Adams-st. A. H. ROBINSON.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, NO. 42 CASS-ST., near Indiana-st.; rent very low to May 1. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELEgantly furnished rooms by day, week, or month; to gentleman only. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON STONE-FRONT building, No. 1384 Michigan-av., in flats, each containing 7 rooms; also closets and bath-room; front and back entrances to each flat separate; rent $25 and $30 per month. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF FURNISHED OR unfurnished front rooms, in a private house on Ontario-st., east of Clark. Address M 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE week or month; best location and lowest rent in the city; transients taken. 176 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Office, Room 7.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF VERY DESIRABLE rooms in the marble-front building on the southeast corner of Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st., 282; unexceptionable references required; no objection to neat housekeeping.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR, SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen; price $12 per month. 247 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—AT 127 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., SUITE of rooms for housekeeping; also, basement for light manufacturing. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT bed-room. Reference required. 116 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, 396 SOUTH MAY-ST., $8 per month; 4 rooms, 141 West Harrison-st., $8; 3 rooms, 100 North Jefferson-st., $7.

TO RENT—AT 474 WABASH-AV., TWO NEATLY-furnished rooms, $10 and $7 per month. Gentlemen only.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor; also an unfurnished front room, with large closets. Call at 322 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 AND 166 East Washington-st., en suite or single. Room 44.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, by day or month, half-block from Post-Office. Day board in building. 71 Monroe-st., near State.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. INquire at Room 51 Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; quiet and respectable. 72 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP TILL MAY 1, WITH PRIVilege of longer lease—6 rooms, also pantry, closets, and bath-room. Apply in store 282 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED front rooms; also single rooms, cheap. 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, large front and side rooms, furnished, cheap; warm building.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; best location in the city; rent from $12, $15, and $25 per month, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—155 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., ELEgantly furnished rooms, cheap, at reduced prices. Inquire at Room 19.

TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE—LOCATION AND SIZE DESIRable for any business; living rooms connected. Also, small suite furnished for housekeeping. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—A shoe store, 367 West Madison-st., with a fine established trade. Inquire at once of M. WHEELER, 367 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 101 WEST MADISON-ST.; RENT low. Inquire on premises.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN DESIRABLE LOCATION between Michigan-av. and Dearborn-st., and north of VanBuren, the upper portion of a building which has from 40 to 60 rooms. Apply to A B C, care H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT, PLEASANT house or cottage on West Side; price $20 to $30 per month. Address F 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SHOW-WINDOW AND desk-room on street-floor; Clark-st. or vicinity preferred; fair compensation will be paid, and will not interfere with any other business. Address G 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR private family. Rent must be moderate and possession immediate. Address L 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house, until May or longer, in a small family; best of references. Address M 42, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE PARTY IN CORRESPONDENCE with Eastern capitalists will accept applications for loans on improved Chicago property. Address L 87, Tribune office.

MONEY (HERE) TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR unimproved Chicago real estate, or to buy good mortgage notes. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPerty,—improved preferred,—large sums—9 per cent. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL SECURIties, small amounts, short time, and reasonable rate of interest. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURIties and good collaterals, by SNYDACKER & CO., No. 172 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE AND SMALL sums. Confidential. Address G 22, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, upon improved city property, at current rates. First-class purchase-money mortgages wanted. J. D. HARVEY, 95 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$17,000 IN TWO SUMS OF $6,000 EACH and one of $5,000. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$2,200; FIVE YEARS; 10 PER CENT. R. REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR THREE YEARS ON choice improved real estate 6 miles from Chicago. Will pay 10 and 5. M 18, Tribune office.

WE HAVE CASH IN HAND FOR THE PURchase of short time paper in small amounts. We also purchase commercial mortgage paper and city certificates. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

WANTED—$1,500 on SOUTH ENGLEWOOD PROPerty, worth $6,000. B. F. HEAD, 98 Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TO BORROW, $1,000 FOR four or six months at reasonable rate of interest. Will put up as collateral an endowment policy for $5,000 that expires in a year. Address K 27, Tribune office.

$10 TO $1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

$1,500 $2,000, AND $3,000 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate, three to five years. W. J. COBB, 2 Arcade-court.

$3,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR AT 10 PER cent and small commission; security satisfactory. Address K 7, Tribune office.

$6,000. $8,000, $10,000—MONEY TO LOAN ON city property. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ELIAS HOWE LATEST IMPROVED FAMILY sewing machine, all attachmets and cover; used two months. Cost, $75; price, $32. No. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEW IMPROVED Singer family sewing-machine, equal to new. No. 545 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—SOUTHwest corner of Goethe and Astor-sts., surrounded by streets and alleys, in front of Union Square and near Lake Shore drive. Room 9, 115 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—26X110 FEET TO alley, on Michigan-av., a little south of Congress-st., a choice lot, on easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—40X180 FEET BETWEEN Clark and LaSalle-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 40x170 feet, east front, north of Eldridge-court; an extraordinary lease. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—30 FEET EAST FRONT ON FORREST-av., near Thirty-first-st.; can be bought at a sacrifice. J. HENRY EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—TWO FIVE-ACRE blocks, corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW TWO-STORY AND basement brick, on paved street, near Ellis Park, cheap. B. F. HEAD, 98 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL MOST desirable pieces of real estate in Chicago and immediate vicinity, improved and unimproved, free from liens, for sale very low and on easy terms, or would exchange for business property in the city not too heavily incumbered, and might pay some cash were a genuine bargain to be offered. GEO. H. ROZET, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-second-st., one-tenth cash, balance long time at 8 per cent, at a great bargain. S. E. GROSS, Room 14, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THAT FIRST-CLASS CIRCULAR-front residence No. 66 Centre-av., near Adams-st.; this is one of the most desirable residences on the West Side at the price. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PINE LANDS—I OFFER a quantity of pine lands situated in the Counties of Oconto, Wis., and Marquette County, Mich., comprising in all about 12,000 acres. The timber now standing thereon has been estimated at over 150,000,000 feet. For particulars apply to JOHN J. MACDONALD, Trustee of Dodge & Co., 9 Nassau-st., New York City.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST—A MAGNIFIcent farm fronting the Lake; cheap for cash; apply to G. W. SCHROEDER & CO., 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES AND COTTAGES at Englewood, near depot, on monthly payments. Fine houses at Evanston; same terms. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM, 640 ACRES—200 acres timber, balance improved; two miles from station, 12 miles from Elgin; first-class house taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOT ON WEST ADAMS OR MONROE-sts., between Ashland and Western-avs. Will pay part cash, balance good property. H. M. PAYNE, 133 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, WORTH ABOUT $9,000 or $10,000, in exchange for improved farm of 160 acres clear of incumbrance, and some cash. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—A BUSINESS BLOCK WORTH $150,000; will assume from $40,000 to $50,000 and pay for balance in A No. 1 unincumbered acre property at a cash figure. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; family small.

22 AND 24 ABERDEEN-ST.—LARGE FRONT parlor, nicely furnished; very attractive for married couple, and at very low terms. Also, nice warm single room for young gent. All comforts and conveniences; first-class table.

42 SOUTH ANN-ST.—COMFORTABLE FURNISHed front room for man and wife, or two single gents.

62 ST. JOHN'S-PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK—Two young men will find a nicely furnished room, with board, for $5 per week.

South Side.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOM TO RENT, with board, suitable for one or two persons.

43 AND 45 EAST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Splendid table; new house; $5 to $7 per week; day-board, $4; English family; rooms heated.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; single rooms $5.50.

797 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large pleasant front room, with bedroom, en suite or singly, furnished or unfurnished. Every modern convenience. Fine brick stable if desired.

North Side.

137 MICHIGAN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with pleasant rooms and good board; also good accommodations for day boarders.

165 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A GERMAN PRIvate family has first-class accommodations for one or two gentlemen.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe—First-class board at $7 and upwards per week; day-board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SINGLE ROOM AND BOARD IN A PRIvate family on the South Side by a young man. Reference given. Address F 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE; MUST HAVE well furnished room and exclusive use of a good barn; reference. Address H 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WILL GIVE TWO DAYS DRESSMAKing for board in an intelligent and well-to-do family in the city. A 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—IF YOU HAVE FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with or without board, call and register at the Chicago Boarding-House Register, 135 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A COW, WHICH THE OWNER CAN have by proving property. Address J 71, Tribune office.

LOST—ON VINCENNES-AV. OR ELLIS PARK, one set of plans. Please return the same to JOHN P. LAWRENCE, at building on Ellis Park.

LOST—DEC. 1—A LADY'S MINK CAPE, ON South Clark or Madison-sts.; finder will leave it at Tribune office and receive $2 reward.

LOST—A PARCEL CONTAINING TAILORS' trimmings; also, hat and cane. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the Tribune office.

STRAYED—FROM RESIDENCE 250 WEST VAN Buren-st., corner Sangamon, Dec. 2, a black horse, with collar on. A liberal reward for return as above. L. D. NORTON.

$20 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of a light brown Jersey cow, with a brass knob on one horn. Strayed or stolen from the alley in the rear of 670 Michigan-av., Dec. 2.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN FURNISH $1,500 to $3,000 in cigar-box, board, and resawing factory in St. Louis; will pay $20,000 yearly. Address WALNUT, care St. Louis Republican, St. Louis, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, SOBER, RELIable, and willing to work, in a light, clean, and profitable manufacturing business, paying 200 per cent profit, and worthy of investigation. Apply at factory, 145 East Chicago-av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN DRESSMAKING; ONE who understands cutting and fitting, with little capital, in a well-established place. 143 East Eighteenth-st.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—A PARTY THORoughly experienced in business, having $5,000 to $10,000, will engage as active, managing, or silent partner in any legitimate business. If silent, the investment must be secured. Give real name, full details, and Chicago references. Address S H E 32, Tribune office.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—AM OUT OF BUSIness, have capital, ready for anything with money in it, and honest; good business experience. Give full details, and if satisfactory will call. Address S P H, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-HALF INterest in a steam flour mill located in a good farming country on the line of the G. B. & M. R. R., near the village of Seymour. The mill is new, three run of stones, machinery of the latest improvements, 100-horse power; more business offered than the mill can do; a rare chance. For further information address GEO. ANDERSON, Seymour, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—COMMERCIAL TOURISTS and traveling men take notice—You can get an agency to sell to the trade an article in demand in every city, town, village, and hamlet of the land. Will not incomode you in traveling or interfere with your other business, and to men of reputation and character it will pay handsomely. For particulars, apply at 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up-stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shuttle sewing machine, price $25. Reader!! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—We want a first-class agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR LIPPINcott's Magazine, to whom liberal terms are offered. We give no chromos as premiums to subscribers, but good books. Send for list and be surprised. C. S. BURROWS, 159 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, pamphlets, rags, metals, bottles, &c., at PETTIBONE'S, 286, 288, and 290 Fifth-av. Stock called for in any part of the city, free.

DON'T BE DECEIVED—LIVE AGENTS WHO want to make money fast and sure, call at 102 East Madison-st., third floor.

DETECTIVE—PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE the services of a private detective, for shadowing, ferreting out criminals, for divorce, all confidential business, can do so by addressing K 2, Tribune office.

DRUG FIXTURES WANTED—FOR CASH—DRAWers, counters, show-case, bottles, scales, etc., second-hand, suitable for country store. Must be very cheap for cash. Address A 27, Tribune office.

INFORMATION FREE TO THOSE DESIROUS TO rent houses or rooms, with or without board; also, to those having same to offer, at the Boarding-House Register, 135 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. APPLY AT 148 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MILL WORK, SASH AND DOORS, pay half cash, balance cottage and lot or clear lots; marble mantels on same terms. K 26, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO take charge of a retail tea and grocery store. Address M 45, Tribune office, stating experience and salary expected.

Trades.

WANTED—1,000 FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKERS at 170 Mather-st., corner Polk and Desplaines. A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SAWYER FOR FURniture factory. Inquire at R. T. HAMBROOK'S factory, 129 to 135 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER. CALL IMMEdiately at 113 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON SEWED BOOT-bottoms. Can give steady employment. Call at 17 North State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HAND TO RUN scroll-saw. Apply at office. SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—15 MORE COAL-MINERS FOR INdiana; must leave this day. Steady work; no strike; and free fare. Apply at 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DISPENSER FOR A private practice. Apply to DR. ROBERT HUNTER, Lakeside Building, Clark-st., corner Adams.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STATIONERY salesman. Address STATIONER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS his business at 310 Michigan-av.

WANTED—LABORERS, PILE-DRIVERS, AND experienced workmen to work on the levees at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans. Government contract work; good wages, sure pay, and cheap transportation. Apply at the company's office, corner Lake-st. and Michigan-av., foot of Lake-st., near Central Depot. Open today. JAMES BRYCE, Agent.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD, ACTIVE MEN AND women to introduce our Christmas books; we have the finest illustrated books ever offered in this city; a liberal commission or salary will be paid to first-class agents. Address or call on CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MEN TO APPLY weather-strips; none others need apply. KELLEY BROS., 88 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL A STAple article to the wholesale and retail grocery trade in this city; salary and commission; must be active and have the very best of references. Address (don't call) giving last employ, etc., W. T. SHUFELDT, 54 LaSalle.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESmen and solicitors for city and country. Room 14, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH; GOVernment work, sure pay; large appropriation for levee work; cheap tickets to St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points South. All rail; no transfers. 101 Clark-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—MEN THAT CAN RAISE FROM $5 TO $100 and upwards for a business that will give steady men of genteel appearance an income of $20 to $70 a week. Samples to country free. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18, Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—A NUMBER OF EXperienced men for a ready-selling article, capable of taking general agencies. Call at 135 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES; PAYS every one. Outfits $2 to $20. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

LOCAL LIFE-INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED. Apply for one week at Merchants' Hotel, from 7 to 9 p. m. W. D. KELLOGG.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in small family; one hour's ride from Chicago. Apply at 82 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL; TWO IN family; one that understands washing, cooking, and ironing. Call after 8. 246 Fulton-st., between Sangamon and Morgan.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; also nurse girl 14 to 16 years old. 449 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AT 713 WEST Jackson-st., fourth house west of Lincoln; family of four. Come prepared to go right to work. No Irish.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH GOOD REFERENCE, stout, willing, and kind, for general housework. 544 Hurlbut-st. City limit car to Fullerton-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK FOR nine and wash and iron for two. Apply at the side door at 78 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND take care of children. 1271 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL AT NO. 282 South Canal-st. Apply between 9 and 10.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOK AND general housework; must be German, Swede, or Dane. Apply at 475 Vernon-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 17 OR 18 YEARS OF AGE TO take care of children and do general housework. Reference required. Inquire at 367 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN GIRL OR WOMan who would appreciate a home and is able and willing to do the work for a family of three. Call at 125 South Clark-st., Room 45.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 46 LOOMIS-ST., a good girl to cook, wash, and iron; good wages and a comfortable home.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A SMALL American family to do general housework; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred; good wages. Call at 768 West Adams-st. after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age to assist in the general housework of a small family. 25 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply for three days at 1509 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SCANdinavian to do general housework in a family of two in a country town, an hour's ride from Chicago. Apply at 1561 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in a small family. 146 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one used to children. German or Swede. 473 Fulton-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FOR NURSE AND second girl; must be neat and have good reference. Apply at 1214 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. MUST understand waiting on table. Apply at 1009 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD LADY SOLICITOR FOR city. GEORGE MACLEAN & CO., 121 Lake-st.

WANTED—AT 179 WABASH-AV., A GIRL THAT can write a good hand, and like lightning. None others need apply.

MUSICAL.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOforte, overstrung bass, round corners and carved legs, with stool and cover, for sale at $160. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A STEINWAY PIANO at a low figure? I will sell mine, which cost $650 when new, for $290 cash. It is in good order, 7-octave, and rosewood. Address B 5, Tribune office.

STORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN pianos and organs; will retail instruments during the holidays at wholesale prices. Now is your time to secure a famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Piano, or Estey Organ.

Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging from $25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, allowing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. 211 State-st., near Adams.

PIANO WANTED—TO RENT A FIRST-CLASS piano, but little used, for winter, with a view to purchase in the spring. Rent to be applied on payment if purchased. Address L 25, Tribune office.

PIANO WANTED—WILL GIVE GOOD CARE AND a low rental for a good upright piano for the winter. No children. Address L 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FINE FURS—A brand new mink, seal-skin, lynx, or seal and grebe muffs, boa, or collar, price $10.

An elegant $50 mink set, warranted genuine, 4-stripe muff and boa, or collar, price $18.

A $60 genuine seal-skin muff and boa, $20.

A $75 genuine mink muff and boa, very choice, $25.

A grand mink set, very dark, extra quality, $40.

Every set warranted brand new, perfect, and as represented. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES OF THE STORE NO. 98 South Halsted-st., cheap. Call to-day.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, SHELVING, BOXES, AND drawers, suitable for shoe-store. Also large glass-front boot-case, with drawers. 240 Ogden-av., corner Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—BANKERS' BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, steel, with two combination locks; also two druggists' counter scales, etc. Fifth National Loan-Office, 188 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TICKET TO NEW YORK AT A DIScount. Address RAY, Room 8, 209 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE CONTENTS OF A RESTAURANT, consisting of tables, chairs, crockery, tin and wooden ware, show-cases, stove, furniture, etc., etc., in lots to suit customers. Inquire at 622 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 20-FOOT AWNING, IN USE only three months. Address A 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RID YOUR HOUSES OF THE LOATHsome cockroach while they infest your warm rooms, by using Oakley's Cockroach Exterminator, warranted. Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF CHICAGO Tribune for 6 months, ending June 30, 1874. Address XXX, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

DIAMONDS, FURNITURE, OR DRY GOODS wanted for lots on Tracy-av., two blocks from station on Danville & Vincennes R. R. Free pass for three years with each lot. Title perfect. Address J 4, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness for furniture or piano. Address G 26, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HORSE, HARNESS, BUGGY, two-seat carriage, lumber, sash, window-frames, and cash for good inside or outside lots. KING, 170 Adams-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT AND TENEMENT-HOUSE near Chicago and Milwaukee-avs.—price $6,000, incumbrance $1,000—on long time; monthly rent, $54. Want a farm, clear, worth $4,000; fruit farm will do. No commission given or taken. Possession May next. Call at 142 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

$60,000. FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE SUBurban villa on Georgetown Heights, D. C., 15 minutes' drive from United States Treasury; 45 acres of land, highly improved, commanding views of Washington, Alexandria, and surrounding country; elegant mansion, 18 rooms, three stories, gas, water, and all modern improvements; extensive stables and other outbuildings; magnificent forest, and ornamental trees, fruit, etc. Can be advantageously subdivided. Part cash, balance five years; or will take part in good property in Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, or New York. Address R. D. SHORT, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT YOUR OWN PRICE—HANDSOME walnut and plush parlor suite, elegant Turkish library suite, superior hair cloth parlor suite, all fine goods, and equal to new. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

STOVES, CROCKERY, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING goods on easy monthly payments. E. W. LOWELL & CO., 728 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH double-entry bookkeeper. Accounts adjusted. Books opened, balanced, and closed. Abstracts copied. Highest references given. Address L 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH BOOKkeeper, with very best of references, will be open for an engagement, Jan. 1, with a good house, or can be disengaged sooner. Address D 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK OF experience, quick and correct, with highest testimonials, is open for an engagement with a good house; not afraid of work. Address L 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, shipping clerk, or anything else; am willing to work hard for a small salary. Reference first-class. Please address M 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or general clerk. Salary moderate. Best of references given. Address B 4, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter. No objections to going to the country. F 95, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER young man as coachman in a respectable family; best of references can be obtained. Please address W. D. PARKER, general delivery, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman in a private family, and to make himself generally useful. Please address B 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands the training and care of horses. Highest references as to ability and sobriety. Address H M, 872 State-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A sober and industrious young man (Dane); is a first-class driver and hostler, and can milk. Best of city references. Address J R, 124 North Union-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM the South wants work of some kind; is strictly temperate and not afraid of work. Address M 72, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN man and wife in the country; understands all kinds of farm work, and is sober and industrious; good recommendation. Address WM. MORRISON, No. 18 Ashley-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL IN a small family. Please call at 1032 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOHEMIAN GIRL, as cook in first-class boarding-house, or as pastry cook. Please apply at 833 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian girl, to wash, iron, and even cook. Address 111 East Fourteenth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small family. Call at 188 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as chambermaid, or to do housework in a small family; also for a cook or laundress. Address or call at 30 Crittenden-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work or cooking in a private family. Reference given. Call or address for two days No. 61 Kossuth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family; good reference if required. Please call at 172 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family by a girl who thoroughly understands her work. Address M 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house to wash dishes or do chamber-work, or in a first-class family. Call Thursday at 887 Michigan.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK COMPETENT to do all kinds of cooking. 356½ West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do cooking or general housework; best of references if required. Call at 876½ Indiana-av., basement floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK. APPLY TO 418 and 420 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family or first-class boarding-house. Call at 84 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO ASsist in light housework and plain sewing. Call for two days at 363 Park-av.; West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook in a private family; not general housework. Reference given if required. Address H 6, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY, WHO IS A NEAT sewer, wishes a home in a family where she would make herself useful. Salary small. No objection to leaving the city. F 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN girls; one as seamstress and chambermaid; the other is a good cook. References given. South Side preferred. Address or apply for two days at 66 Ashley-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED widow as housekeeper in a small family, or with an elderly gentleman. Address MRS. R T, 66 North LaSalle-st.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, as a thorough cook; also, one for cooking in boarding-house. 197 West Washington-st. No fee required from employer.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO clerk in a bakery; has had experience, and can furnish reference. Address to or apply at 366 South Clark.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., have sales of horses, carriages, and sleighs every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of such stock should attend those sales as great bargains are certain.

AT 175 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NEW AND SECond-hand buggies for sale, cheap, or exchange; one second-hand top buggy; must be sold.

A FEW GOOD HORSES TO EXCHANGE FOR lumber, brick, flour, feed, groceries, hardware, or carpenter work, at 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A SMALL SOUND business team of 6-year old horses, are good travelers; have been worked to delivery wagon; price $120; also fixtures of my butcher shop at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, SOUND, FAIR-SIZE work-mare at $60, cash. Address F 49, Tribune office.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER at lowest prices; tame hay; good stables. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill., 20 miles from city.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—FINEST DOUBLE AND single Portland's at a sacrifice; will trade for other cutters; have 3 or 4 to rent by the hour at HATHAWAY'S, 941 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD SOUND YOUNG HORSE, FOR which we will exchange property in Washington Heights. Call between 8 and 12 a. m. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, 5 OR 6 GOOD, well put-up, 1,400 lbs (or over) draught horses; also a good strong Concord top-buggy, with pole. Apply to A. COLE, 127 Twenty-second-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m. for two days.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SLEIGH, WITH TWO seats. Address before 1 o'clock to-day A 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A LIGHT covered wagon suitable for retail grocery business. S. C. STORER, 317 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A ROOMY, 2-SEATED BOX SLEIGH, not much used; also one nice light cutter. C. B. DUPEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY—CHEAP FOR CASH, A horse that will trot in 3 minutes; no objections as to a slight blemish. Call or address 371 Catherine-st.

WANTED—LIGHT SIDE-BAR ROAD-WAGON; must be a bargain. Address J M D, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE WINTER, A horse and light delivery-wagon. Will purchase if suitable. Address A 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TWO SMALL horses for one heavy horse. Apply, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at barn in rear of 145 East Erie-st.

WANTED—GOOD TEAM OF WORK-HORSES IN exchange for lot at River Park, clear. RHODES & CLARKE, 151 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT "CHINA HALL," 324 WEST MADIson-st., a light delivery wagon and single harness.

30 GOOD DRIVING AND BUSINESS HORSES, just received from farmers, for sale at low prices at 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURING COMPANY WILL EMPLOY a few good business men upon a liberal salary who will invest $1,000 to $2,000 to establish branch houses in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Address A 72, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR TWO ENERgetic young men with fair business qualifications and $1,000 cash. Inquire at Room 27 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

A BAKERY FOR SALE FOR $600—DOING A GOOD business. Apply at 263 Blue Island-av.

FURNITURE IN BOARDING-HOUSE CONTAINing ten rooms for sale or to rent; full of boarders; furniture new. 32 North State-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH, I WILL SELL, on favorable terms, my stock of dress trimmings, fancy goods, and millinery (new stock), together with lease of store and fixtures if desired. Best business stand in the city; good trade established. Address Box 119, Joliet, Ill.

VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE. I will sell at a bargain for cash a choice and complete stock of general dry goods and the good will of an established and flourishing trade at the City o Amboy, Lee County, Ill.

Valuation, $12,000 to $15,000; store occupied is brick, 25x100 feet; centrally located, and can be leased for a series of years.

Sale is necessary to close business of firm of Gardiner & Hawks, Mr. Gardiner having recently died.

BEN R. HAWKS,
Surviving Partner of Gardiner & Hawks.
Amboy, Ill., Nov. 26, 1874.

$600 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN AN old established cash business, paying $400 monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 45.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANNA MATHUsen, who left her sister's home, 223 West Second-st., yesterday, at 3 o'clock; is tall and slender, has blue eyes and black hair, and wore a striped cotton dress; had a plain gold ring on one of her fingers.

INFORMATION WANTED—THE PRESENT ADdress of J. S. Lizars, aged 17 years, formerly of Stratford, Canada, supposed to be in Chicago. Please address D. E. K. STEWART, 162 Washington-st.

BOOKS.

BURRILL'S LAW DICTIONARY—NEW—$7.00; 200 vols. medical books received this day. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEgraphing; work sure in spring; terms the lowest; must commence soon. UNION TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Box 429, Burlington, Ia.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1874.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Grand Dutch S."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Divorce."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of J. L. Toole. "Uncle Dick's Darling" and "Off the Line."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of John Brougham. "David Copperfield."

McCORMICK'S HALL—North Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Lecture by Dr. O'Leary.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 3, KNIGHTS OF Pythias—Regular Convention Friday evening at Excelsior Hall, 13 South Halsted. Knights will appear in full uniform. Work in the Amplified Third Rank, and other important business. By order of the Chancellor Commander.
R. THIBODO, K. R. and S.

I. O. O. F.—Bro. E. B. Sherman, Grand Master, will deliver a lecture this evening, at the Hall of Templar Lodge 440, corner Washington and Desplaines-sts. Members of the order and their friends are cordially invited.
EMANUEL HARTMAN, N. G.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 3, 1874.

Mr. Cochrane, of Chicago, is well spoken of as a successor to ex-Surpervising Architect Mullett. This is understood to be a case in which the office seeks the man.

Country merchants may learn in the Washington dispatches this morning how Chicago dealers in dry goods manage to sell silesias cheaper than the importers in New York can sell them.

President Grant will include a bare statement of the facts of the Arkansas case in his annual message, but make no recommendations as to the course Congress should pursue. And Congress will probably follow his suggestion, which is that the matter is not worth speaking of.

A full and accurate report of the proceedings yesterday at the Convention of Short-Horn Breeders in Springfield, Ill., is given elsewhere in this paper. The efforts of a few persons to improve the quality of stock in this country, and especially in the West, deserve and will receive all the assistance and encouragement that THE TRIBUNE can give.

Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, was married yesterday to Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson. The occasion is a fit one for congratulations; and, speaking for those who may be classed as Mr. Storey's opponents, and wishing heartily and sincerely to observe all the proprieties, we do bestow upon the happy pair the benediction of THE TRIBUNE.

Ex-Supervising-Architect Mullett, before his retirement to the tranquillity of private life, prepared a report on the condition of the public buildings now in process of erection. A very generous abstract of this document is sent by the Associated Press. We agree with Mr. Mullett that the Eight-Hour law is unjust and oppressive, and that it ought to be repealed. Before parting from him forever, it is pleasant to have one chance of agreeing with Mullett.

Gov. Kemper's message to the Virginia Legislature contains this admirable sentence: "The political equality of the races is settled, and their social equality is a settled impossibility." We agree very heartily with this sentiment; and in the main with that part of the message which expresses a hope for the amendment or repeal of the Enforcement acts. But the rejoicing over the recent victories of the Democratic party, to which the Governor gives voice, is unbecoming to a State paper.

Glendenning, whom a dying girl charged with having accomplished her ruin, has been acquitted by his Presbytery on all the counts of the indictment brought against him. The ministers must, of course, take cognizance of offenses like this; but they cannot expect the public to place much confidence in their verdicts. Neither previous training nor contact with mankind has fitted them to act as judges, jurors, or counsel; and when they attempt to be all three together, as they do in ecclesiastical trials, it is ten chances to one that they make a parody of justice.

The Prohibition party of New Hampshire, represented in convention yesterday, made nominations for the State and Congressional offices to be filled at the elections next March. A platform was adopted, one resolution of which urged upon the friends of prohibition entire independence of the old party organizations. The wisdom of this policy is manifest. Belief in the right of interference with the people as to what they may eat, or what they may drink, or wherewithal they may be clothed, is sufficient substance for one party. It will be for the advantage of Prohibitionists, and Republicans, and Democrats that the issue shall not be obscured or divided.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was active and 10c per brl lower, closing firm at $19.85@19.90 cash, and $20.55 seller February. Lard was active and 10c per 100 lbs lower, closing firm at $13.10@13.20 cash, and $13.50@13.55 for February. Meats were more active and easier, at 6 3-4c for shoulders, 9 1-2c for short ribs, and 9 3-4c for short clears. Highwines were quiet and steady at 97c per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active and weak, closing at $7.75 per 100 lbs. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was more active, and 1 3-8c lower, closing at 91c cash, and 92 1-4c for January. Corn was less active and 1c lower, closing at 73c for the month, 72c for May, and 66 1-2c for new. Oats were quiet and 1-2c lower, closing strong at 53 3-8c seller the month. Rye was quiet and steady at 95@95 1-2c. Barley was less active and 1 1-2@2c higher, closing at $1.25 for December, and $1.27 for January. Hogs were dull and 15@20c lower than yesterday. Sales at $5.50@7.45. Cattle and sheep were quiet, the former selling at $2.20@6.80, and the latter at $3.00@5.00.

That must have been a very sudden illness what came upon Mr. Mike McDonald, and thus necessitated the continuance of the case against him for assault with intent to commit murder. It is stated that he was seen in the streets day before yesterday, and yet Dr. Ben Miller, his physician, did not think he was well enough to appear in court yesterday. It is also a singular coincidence that the petit jury impaneled to try the case was one of the best that has ever been got together in Chicago, consisting of good business men and reputable citizens. We fear that Mr. McDonald will not be able to find so honest and fair-minded a jury another time; but perhaps he will not regard this as a misfortune.

No real progress has yet been made by the Cheap-Transportation Convention at Richmond, Va. Much time was wasted yesterday by the small men, who, as our correspondent well remarks, are apt to empty themselves in the early days of a popular assembly. Thus far the James River & Kanawha Canal people have had things pretty much their own way. Essays have been read to show that the route is feasible, that it is necessary, and that it is the most feasible and necessary of all the measures of relief that have been suggested. Before the Convention adjourns, some of the larger bores may be heard from on the subject of railroad transportation, without a discussion of which, indeed, the Convention would be a disappointment to Western people.

The testimony for the defense in the Gage trial was all taken yesterday. The rulings of the Court as a general thing were adverse to Mr. Gage's counsel, their ingenious objections being admired as specimens of legal acuteness, but disallowed on weightier grounds. They were not permitted to show that there had been a panic; that many banks had been closed; that Mr. Gage had arranged with the Finance Committee of the Common Council to loan out the moneys intrusted to him; that Riverside bonds had depreciated in value; that the loss of the city's funds was unavoidable. The case was held rigidly to these two issues: (1) Did Mr. Gage, as Treasurer of the City of Chicago, receive certain funds? (2) Did he fail to turn over funds so received to his successor in office? All the ornate eloquence and searching analysis of the lawyers did not avail to divert the Court from an examination of these points, and these only. When the testimony had all been submitted, the arguments were begun. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

THE WISCONSIN RAILWAY DECISION.

The opinion of Chief-Justice Ryan, of Wisconsin, in the railway injunction suits, delivered at Madison, Sept. 15, has been published at last. It is a voluminous opinion, much more so than judicial opinions usually are. It covers fifty pages of closely-printed matter, large octavo. Why it did not appear before is a matter of surprise to us; for certainly no opinion has ever emanated from the Supreme Bench of any State in the Union more important than this, or more far-reaching in its effects on the rights and privileges of corporations, and of individuals in so far as they are members, stockholders, creditors of, or in any way interested in, corporations. It was the first time that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin was called upon to assert original jurisdiction of injunction suits, and the length of the opinion is accounted for by the fact that it discusses the question of its jurisdiction to entertain such causes, as well as several other side issues. The part of the decision in which the public are most interested does not cover more than three or four pages. These contain the gist of the whole controversy. To these, therefore, we shall confine our remarks.

Chap. 273 of the Laws of Wisconsin for 1874 divided all the railroads of the State of Wisconsin into classes, and fixed the passenger rates and freight rates for each class of roads,—the rates affecting different classes of roads differently. At the time that the law above referred to was passed, there was not a little excitement in the State of Wisconsin against railroad corporations. The Governor was like many of those who cast their votes for him, a participator in the feeling against the roads. That there was some ground for this feeling cannot be denied. That the Legislature of Wisconsin had the right to provide a remedy for the evils which produced the dissatisfaction of the farmers with the roads is undoubted. It is to be lamented, however, that the Legislature and the Governor did not proceed more like business-men than partisans to the remedying of the evils a portion of the people were complaining of. Equally to be regretted is it that, while the question of the constitutionality of the law was pending in a Federal Court, Gov. Taylor should have shown himself extremely anxious that the case should be decided rather in accordance with his feelings than with the law of the land; and that he should have so far forgotten the dignity becoming his high office as Chief Executive of a great State as to cause a hundred guns to be fired when the decision of the United States Court was given, as an evidence of his joy that the railroads were beaten. Had the Governor been more impartial, he would have been more wise. Last, but not least, is it to be regretted that the present Chief Justice was appointed by Gov. Taylor to the vacancy created by the resignation of Chief-Justice Dixon at a time when the railroad excitement was at fever heat, and when Gov. Taylor knew that the railroad question must be brought before the Courts of the State. We do not reflect on the honesty or integrity of Governor or Chief Justice. We only say that the circumstances just mentioned are unfortunate ones for both.

The railroads of Wisconsin opposed the law fixing the freight and passenger rates on the ground, among others, that the rates fixed were so low that, were they to abide by them, they would be compelled to operate the roads at a loss, and would not be able to pay the interest on their bonded debt. In favor of the law it was argued that the State of Wisconsin was supreme, and under its Constitution had the power absolutely to repeal or to modify the charter of all corporations created by it, whether such modification or alteration necessitated the operation of the roads at a loss to the companies or not, and whether it impaired their ability to meet their bonded indebtedness or did not impair it. How this point should be decided was a matter of public interest. The provision of the Wisconsin Constitution under which this power of life and death over corporations is claimed for the State reads as follows: "All general laws and special acts (creating corporations) may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage." Chief-Justice Ryan, in his opinion, seems to go the whole length of saying that so long as the material property of the railroads are not meddled with the State may do what it pleases with the franchise, impose what rates it will, whether or not such rates diminish the income of the corporations, deprive the companies of the ability to pay their creditors, or compel them to encroach on their capital in order to continue the operations of the roads. It would thus seem that in Wisconsin it is the law to-day that railway companies may be compelled to operate their roads and carry passengers and freight at *any* rates fixed by the Legislature, no matter how low, and whether they amount to a repeal of the franchise or not. And what is true of railway companies is true of all corporations in that State. Insurance companies may be compelled to issue policies at one-half their present rates, and manufacturing companies to sell their products at one-fourth the cost of production.

We do not believe that this is good law. It is not justice. It is not common sense. It is not public policy. It, therefore, cannot be good law. We grant that the State of Wisconsin has the power to repeal or amend the charter of any corporation created by it. We grant, too, that, in terms, that power is absolute. But no court should hold it to be absolute. Not arbitrarily, but for good cause shown, can the State alter or amend the charter of a corporation. The franchise of a corporation may be repealed, but only because the paramount good of the people of the State demands it, or as a penalty inflicted on the corporation. These limitations are not expressed in the Constitution of Wisconsin, but public policy, the spirit of the Constitution, and the highest principles of law, equity, and justice will supply them. And so, for like reasons, a charter may not be modified in such a manner as to entail the loss of vested rights, or the loss of a dollar once earned and owned.

The charter of a corporation is a contract with the State. It is a contract even in Wisconsin. So Chief-Justice Ryan admits. As a contract, therefore, it should be interpreted by the legal rules for the interpretation of contracts, the object of which rules is to ascertain the mutual understanding of the parties to them. What was the mutual understanding of the parties to the contract here? Did the railroad companies, when they petitioned for and accepted their charters, understand that, arbitrarily, for no good reason, the State might come in and deprive them of their franchise by repeal, or modify it so as to compel the operation of the roads at a positive loss? It is absurd to think so. Did not the individual corporators suppose, rather, that when they became members of the corporation they did not cease to have all the privileges and rights of individuals under the Constitution of Wisconsin; to obtain justice "conformably to the laws," and to the protection of their property against covert as well as overt confiscation? The personal rights of indidividual members of corporations are the same as those members of no corporation; and the State has no power over the life, liberty, or property of an individual because he is a member of a corporation which it has not over him in his own individual capacity. There are parts of Chief-Justice Ryan's opinion scarcely as explicit as we could wish; but of the bearing of the whole there can be no doubt. We do not think that the Supreme Court of the United States will ever take the same view of these cases as the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The Potter law, however, will be repealed or modified before that tribunal reaches the cases. It is a misfortune that Chief-Justice Ryan's opinion cannot be repealed with the Potter law. The opinion will stand, maintaining the absolute and arbitrary power of the State over all the franchises until the Constitution of the State alters the provision of which it is the interpretation. The opinion itself is a giant blow at the credit and property of Wisconsin. Corporations are a great power in the development of a State; but who cares to invest his savings in the stock of a corporation which may at any time be deprived of its franchises, and with its franchises of the par value of his "material property"?

TWEED'S RELEASE.

Concerning the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of "the statesman" William M. Tweed, there are two views. The one is a pretext; the other a reality. The pretext is a legal one. The ground assumed is that his legal punishment for the crime of misdemeanor has been expiated,—that is, that he could be sentenced only once for each indictment, and that the omnibus indictment, which included all the previous indictments in one, covered only one offense, to be punished by a single term of imprisonment. The effect of the writ of *habeas corpus* will be to bring his sentence up for review in a higher court.

This is the legal view of the case. The real meaning, however, of the application for this writ is, that the Democrats want their Democratic leader back again. With a Democratic Governor in Albany and Tammany triumphant in New York City again, it is only natural that the followers of Tammany should demand the return of "the statesman" from his exile to lead them once more and point the way to the spoils. The conviction and punishment of Tweed—if the elegant hospitality he receives at Blackwell's Island can be called punishment—were the results of the triumph of the Reform party. It was an effort, at least, to secure honesty in the administration of public affairs in New York City, and the people sought to purge the public offices by punishing the man who had owned them all, and bought and sold them for a price, and insolently defied the Reformers to interfere with his corruptions. The people of New York City, however, have now signified by their votes that they have no use for honesty in their City Government or honest men in public office. They have placed Tammany, with all its corruptions, its demoralizing influences, its gambling in offices, its bummers, and scalawags, and roughs, in power again. They have marshaled the old host together again, prepartory to raids upon the City and County Treasuries, and have sent down to Blackwell's Island for their old leader to return and resume his place at their head again. This is all that the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* means. It is a mere form of law, a concession they are willing to make to some of their number who may be troubled with scruples. That William M. Tweed would be released from imprisonment was a foregone conclusion from the moment that the scales of the election turned in favor of the Democracy. The Democracy of New York City, without William M. Tweed, would be without a leader. His release will be the signal for a renewal of the old corruptions and frauds which were rife under his previous administration. The prospects of New York City with "the statesman" again at the helm are dark indeed.

AN ORDER OF ADVENTURERS.

The "Executive Council of the United Order of Workingmen" announces that it proposes to employ all its influence at Washington this winter in favor of a large inflation of the currency. This whole organization is a fraud. It has no constituency. It is from top to bottom a mere blackmailing affair. There are doubtless many honest, well-meaning men nominally belonging to the Order, but the organization is a bogus one,—a mere device to support a number of professional workingmen who do not work and do not want to work. The Secretary of the Order announces that there are 74,000 lodges organized and more to be formed, and that these lodges are a compact, formidable political body. We do not know how many men are necessary to constitute a "lodge," but, estimating them at an average of 100 members to each lodge, the total membership would be 7,400,000, not including the lodges yet to be formed. This is in excess of the entire vote polled by all parties at the elections of 1874, and that vote did not indicate that the voters were all of one compact political party. The truth is that it would possibly be an exaggeration to say that the Executive Council of the U. O. O. W. have a constituency of 74,000 men whose votes can be used in a compact solid body at any election. Nine-tenths of the voters of Chicago are men who live by their daily labor in one occupation or another, and yet the U. O. O. W. could not carry a precinct in this city. The object of the organization politically seems to be to give the local officers or managers an opportunity to sell out the imaginary votes of the imaginary members to one or both parties, or to particular candidates, or to any person who is weak enough to pay for them. What the influence of the Executive Council of the Order may be at Washington we do not know; but we do not believe that a Congress of which two-thirds of the members have been defeated for re-election will take much stock in the army of 7,400,000 of workingmen in buckram.

The degree of intelligence that governs the Executive Council may be estimated from its scheme for the issue of a greenback currency to be based for its security upon the real and personal property of the nation, and of course exchangeable for nothing and redeemable at no time or place! This is put forth as a measure for the relief of workingmen—to rob them of their wages and earnings by placing in their hands worthless paper instead of honest money.

THE MILWAUKEE DEFAULTER.

The defalcation of Edward Ehlers, the County Treasurer of Milwaukee County, presents, in a nutshell, the whole history of official embezzlements. It is the better told because it is so concise; that is, the amount is small, the term short, and the succession of the various steps toward the inevitable result perfectly plain. It may be useful, therefore, to give the case something more than a passing consideration.

Ehlers was a saloon-keeper, and therefore it may be safely assumed that he was a ward politician. "Faithful service" probably built up a constituency. He had very likely been a leading factor in the creation of numerous Constables, Aldermen, members of the Legislature, Mayors, etc., etc. At last he came to have "claims" of his own. He found his strikers on every side. He reminded one man that he had procured so many votes for him; another that he had secured him the nomination for such an office; and the party generally that he was a power among the bummer element. His fellow-saloon-keepers in neighboring wards probably assisted him in the work of "fixing" the primaries, and it is not unlikely that he was nominated with a hurrah. Being a grog-seller and a ward politician, he understood the value of money in an election. Having previously been in the attitude of a receiver, he now became a dispenser. So the first chapter in the story tells how he raked and scraped together all the money he had, and all he could borrow, and put it where "it would do the most good." He was elected, furnished his bonds, and was sworn into office. There are few men who cannot furnish bonds to any necessary amount to take an office, and the swearing-in process is the simplest in the world. Thus Mr. Saloon-Keeper Ehlers came into the possession of all the county funds, and regarded himself as personally enjoying the wealth of the Indies. He began by reimbursing himself and his friends for his campaign expenses, paid over the money he had borrowed, and put his house—that is his saloon—into order. But the saloon-business did not prosper so well after Mr. Ehlers went into active politics. As a wielder of influence and pocketer of votes, he could command patronage. As an office-holder, he was expected to dispense free liquor. He chalked down accounts only to rub them out again. Everything went smoothly enough, however, until his term of office drew towards its termination. It then occurred to Mr. Ehlers that he must either be re-elected or "turn over." Not being in a condition to turn over, he determined upon a re-election. To this end he took some more of the county funds and distributed it freely among his retainers. But a change had come over his constituency. His henchmen proved unfaithful. His voters took his money and voted for the other man. So, one day, Mr. Ehlers woke up to find that the wealth of the Indies had suddenly vanished. The county, unmindful of his eminent services, made a heartless demand for its funds. Mr. Ehlers had nothing to do but assign his saloon-business, in a declining state, to his bondsmen, and throw himself upon the tender charity of his fellow-citizens, with the strong conviction that his "misfortunes" entitle him to the best consideration.

Mr. Ehlers cannot be excused on account of any of the weaknesses and temptations that grow out of a pernicious system. He must answer for his personal offense against the law. But the number of official Ehlers is to be traced to the caucus system, of which the Milwaukee specimen is a shining light. So long as saloon-keepers and ward-bummers have "claims" which the party admits, we need not hope to escape the inevitable results. So long as men pay out all the money they have and all they can borrow to secure an election, we may expect that they will reimburse themselves out of the public funds which are so recklessly put into their hands. If, then, the saloon-business is bad, more money must be forthcoming to secure a re-election. If the project of re-election miscarry, the public must pocket the loss. Ehlers is an epitome of the whole system of official defalcation. It may differ in minor particulars in different cases, but the outline of the story, the distribution of the characters, and the development of the plot, are materially the same. Underneath every one of these frequent histories is the current of that public indifference which permits places of trust to be confided to unfit men.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

The New York Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of seven men, some time since, to report what changes were needed in the existing tariff on wool. Their report has been submitted. It discusses the effect of the present rate of duties on the wool-grower and the wool-manufacturer,—the two persons whom the tariff is especially designed to protect. We shall analyze their views, first as to the grower, finally as to the manufacturer.

The country can profitably produce all grades of wool. This is proved by the industrial history of the world. It is idle, then, for a tariff to try to stimulate the production of all grades. Our tariff tries this, however, and with some remarkable results. The production of coarse wools, which are very little protected, has steadily increased. The production of the finer qualities, which are very heavily protected, has steadily decreased. Thus the annual clip of fine merino wool has fallen at least 30 per cent since 1868. In the States east of the Mississippi, the clip of fleece wool has been reduced from 140,000,000 pounds in 1867 to 115,000,000 pounds in 1873. Even if the tariff had fulfilled its aim and encouraged the production of the finer grades, it would have benefited only about 1 per cent of the wool-growers, and, of course, a very much less percentage of the whole people. For the sake of this trifling fraction the nation has been heavily taxed since 1861, and now it appears that even the fraction has not gained thereby!

The diminution in the American production of fine wools is not to be accounted for by heavy importation. The enormous duties, ranging from 39 to 120 per cent, have checked the sale of fine foreign wool in our markets. As a consequence, the manufacturer has to use lower grades and turn out poorer work. The tariff hits the manufacturer again by imposing double and treble duties on washed and scoured wool. This is practical prohibition. Europe takes the cleansed wool and leaves us the dirty. Our manufacturers have to pay freight and duties by the pound on the wool and then on the grease and dirt in it. Incredible as it seems, the Committee asserts that the impurities, which are utterly valueless, sometimes form 50 to 75 per cent of the raw materials imported and paid for at the Custom-House by weight. Still another bad result is that light wool is eagerly sought by the manufacturer, in order to lessen these enormous charges. Hence light wool has an artificial value in our markets. The manufacturer buys it at a higher rate than his English competitor pays for heavy wool of the same grade of fineness. There are other cases, in which the intricate system of taxation harasses the manufacturer, but we have shown with sufficient detail the evils of the present high duties as they stand to-day.

The natural consequences have followed. The woolen trade of America is in a precarious condition. Elsewhere the trade is prosperous. It thrives in England, in France, in Germany, in Austria, which suffers from a recent war and a depreciated currency, and in Canada, where all our peculiar circumstances, except the tariff, prevail. Only within our borders does depression exist. The fact is the more remarkable inasmuch as our climate, more than that of any other country, makes woolens a necessity. Yet we have been driven out of the foreign market and have only a precarious footing in our own.

In view of this utter failure of Protection to protect anybody, the Committee strongly urges that wool should be permanently placed on the free list. If this cannot be done, it is imperative that a fixed, *ad valorem* duty, not over 25 per cent, should be imposed. It is significant that the more people investigate the tariff, the more dissatisfied they are with it. A mass of evidence has been gathered together, before which the prejudices of the past are beginning to yield. It is a sign of the times that the Chamber of Commerce adopted this report, authorized the Committee to print and circulate it, and made arrangements for another meeting to consider the matter again.

A letter from Senator Howe setting forth the relative "claims" of Mr. Carpenter and ex-Gov. Washburn upon the people of Wisconsin is printed this morning in another column. It is well worth reading. Every sentence, and almost every word of it, was evidently weighed carefully and cautiously by its author, who well understood, we may be sure, the delicate nature of his investigations. Mr. Howe says that a second term is due to Mr. Carpenter by political usage, if it can be shown that he has done nothing to forfeit public confidence; and the inquiry is then made, In what respect has Mr. Carpenter erred? Dismissing as not sustained the reproach cast upon Mr. Carpenter by the Long Branch episode, and upholding the Poland Press-Gag law as an innocent and necessary measure, Mr. Howe proceeds to a consideration of the salary-grab vote of Mr. Carpenter. This, he admits, was a mistake; but he holds that it was only a mistake. Such in brief is the letter. The chief objection to it is that it makes a great assumption, at the very start, by affirming that Mr. Carpenter and ex-Gov. Washburn have exclusive "claims" to the Senatorship. It is an open question whether the part of the letter concerning Mr. Carpenter's salary-grab record will not do him more harm than will be compensated by the explanation of the Press-Gag law and the denial of the Long Branch scandal.

While the Chicago *Times* admits that the doctrine of State sovereignty, with its deduction that the United States are not a nation but the mere agent of the several States, acting under limited, delegated powers, is the fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party, and is denouncing that party for its adherence to the abomination, other Democratic papers are seeking to avoid the truth. The St. Louis *Republican* admits that that is the faith of the Bourbons, but claims that the ascendency of the Bourbons has been destroyed. The Detroit *Free Press* avers that Democrats in Michigan repudiate the State-sovereignty doctrine, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* does not understand why the unpleasant subject should be talked about. But the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, which represents a Democratic constituency, takes the bull fairly by the horns. It quotes from this paper the following:

> The Republican party of to-day adheres to the doctrine so frequently discussed previous to the Civil War, that this is a nation; that the name, the United States of America, means a distinct nationality, an aggregate people, and does not mean merely the union of so many independent States or nations as allies for the common defense.

And then bravely meets the question by saying:

> We should be very glad to have the next great political battle in this country made upon the issue. THE TRIBUNE doctrine is Centralism pure and unadulterated. The Anti-Centralists of the country will not hesitate to accept this challenge. . . . Every day proves the truth of Mr. Stephens' assertion that the real fight in this country is between Centralism and Constitutionalism. The fact is being developed by the Republican press and eagerly accepted by the patriotic people of all parties, whose eyes are being opened to the truth.

This is an honest and manly defense of Democratic principles by a Democrat who expects to be of the ruling party when the Democrats obtain possession of the Government.

Both as a matter of public interest and a matter of precaution, the forthcoming publication of the records of the War will be hailed with considerable joy. An item in the Sundry Civil bill gave the Secretary of War $15,000 to begin the preparation of the work for the Public Printer. The records will include all orders, telegrams, reports, and other official papers connected with the Confederate as well as the Union armies. The object of the Government in making these documents public is two-fold. The originals are continually subject to danger of destruction by fire, of mutilation for private ends, or of abstraction. By multiplying them indefinitely this danger would be disposed of. Moreover, as they are necessary to a complete history of the War, it is now time to give them to the public. It is gratifying to know that even the minutest details have been carefully preserved, and that the archives of both the Union and the Confederacy are in such excellent order that any document can be produced when asked for. There can be no question but that the abstraction of the records in the Buell court-martial pointed out at any rate one of the dangers incident upon delay in publishing the whole mass. It is further stated that Gen. Belknap has accidentally come into possession of a valuable collection of records pertaining to the Revolutionary War, whose existence was never even surmised. They are the official records of Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster-General of the patriot army in the Revolutionary War, and but for an accident would have been sent to a paper-mill without seeing the light. They were found in the garret of an old house in Philadelphia which was being torn down. A large sum of money was demanded for them, which Gen. Belknap, rather than lose them, willingly paid. They will doubtless be published with the more recent material.

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> The six steamers which leave this port for Europe to-day carry out nearly 1,600 passengers. It is something new in the history of this country to see the tide of emigration setting even so lightly toward Europe. And yet if our taxes are high, the cost of living dear, and the labor-market overstocked, it is natural that men who have come here to better themselves and failed in so doing should turn back to the land which they too hastily left.—*New York Graphic.*

This paragraph simply restates something which has been true for nearly a year. Some weeks ago, the New York *Tribune* said that the number of outgoing steerage-passengers was equal to that of the incomers. The movement began very soon after the commercial crisis of last fall, and has continued steadily ever since. These facts do not harmonize well with the Protectionist theory of high wages in America and "pauper labor" in Europe. Self-interest is an admirable guide to the truth in many cases. When a man who has become an American citizen abandons his new home, forfeits his political privileges, spurns the "high wages" he is theoretically getting, and pays the expenses of journeying back to Europe for the sake of becoming a "pauper laborer" again, in a free-trade "effete despotism," it is reasonable to suppose that pauperism there means more money and more comfort than high wages here. The subsidized manufacturers are always clamoring about the blessings the tariff confers on the workingmen, but the blessings seem to have long since taken their flight, and the workingmen are following their example.

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If the organization or set of organizations styling themselves "Good Samaritans" will cease holding any more meetings, public or private, or coming before the public in any manner, they will do the first creditable and praiseworthy act they have accomplished for some time. Their meetings at present are simply disgraceful to themselves and caricatures on charity. The amiable ladies who comprise the "outs," as well as those who comprise the other factions, are mistaken if they suppose that their incessant gabble, gossip, scandal, and backbiting of each other have any interest to the public, or can create any other impression than that of general disgust for the whole concern. If it is kept up much longer, it is safe to assume that the charity which they profess to represent will speedily be in ruins. The only sympathy which the public can have, as matters stand at present, is for the unfortunate beings who are receiving the tender mercies of the "Good (?) Samaritans" in the shape of their very remarkable applications of oil and wine. Apparently they might as well have been left in the hands of the Jericho thieves. Bandied back and forward between the conflicting factions of these Good Samaritans, whose charity does not begin at home, they may well wish that the Good Samaritans, like the Priests and Levites, had also gone by on the other side and let them alone.

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It seems from our Michigan exchanges that the Detroit *Tribune* is opposed to the re-election of Senator Chandler to the United States Senate, and that it offers from day to day divers and sundry reasons why some other Republican and not him should be elected. Thereupon the Marshall *Statesman* replies to the arguments of the *Tribune* in the following *argumentum ad hominem* style, which, to say the least, are forcible if not convincing:

> Mr. Hiram Walker is the largest individual stockholder in the *Tribune*. His business is extended and his wealth enormous. He owns one of the largest (perhaps the second) distillery in Canada, at which some two hundred and fifty barrels of whisky are made daily. On the refuse of his distillery he fattens thousands of heads of cattle, which are disposed of in various markets,—some two hundred, we are told, being sold monthly in Detroit.

That settles the matter. The *Tribune* had better give in and let the sponge be thrown up in token of defeat.

◆

It does not always do for the pot to deride the nigritude of the kettle. The *Golden Age* of a recent date contained two or three typographical errors which the Springfield *Republican* smilingly commented on. This would have been very funny but for the trifling circumstance that in the same issue the *Republican* spelled pneumonia with two p's, tarletan with three t's, cachemire with two i's, Eliot, the Indian Apostle, Elliott, condescension with three e's, and Breeze with an s. It is usually just as well to correct one's conduct before putting others to their purgation.

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Every now and then comes a Democratic exchange containing some reference to *Harper's Weekly* and Mr. Nast's cartoons. These are discovered to be pointless since the elections. It is discovered that Nast can be nothing but malignant, and that defeat turns his humor to bile. We commend to these excellent judges of grim humor the political cartoon on the first page of the *Weekly* of date of Dec. 5, representing a modern application of the ancient fable of the serpent and the file. From a strictly Democratic point of view, this must be especially witless.

◆

New York has a philanthropist indeed. Every day he opens his kitchen to some sixty families, feeding them, not on slops and thin soup, but upon savory and nutritious food,—something to make bone and muscle and lay a solid foundation for kind words and good feeling. It is estimated that there are 60,000 people in the city who have nothing to live upon, and to these he ministers at the rate of 200 a day. The name of this big-hearted philanthropist is not given. It should be made public as one who feeds his fellow-men.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Meeting of the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

The Companies that Will Resume Business in Chicago.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their office, No. 127 LaSalle street. In the absence of the President, Mr. George C. Clarke, the Vice-President, Mr. H. H. Brown, occupied the chair.

After some general discussion, the Secretary, Mr. Alfred Wright, was instructed to allow all property situated within one block of the public cisterns the benefit of the deduction for a full water supply.

The Secretary was also instructed to codify all the existing rules and regulations of the Board; also, the various rates and tariffs so far as to enable the Board to take intelligent action in regard to those matters at a future meeting.

On Motion of Mr. L. H. Davis, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The National Board of Fire Underwriters have made provisions for paying a reward to those who procure the arrest and conviction of incendiaries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the reward heretofore offered by the Chicago Board of Underwriters, being unnecessary, is hereby withdrawn; and

Resolved, That the members of this Board pledge themselves to render all the assistance in their power to any claimant for a reward in securing the reward offered by the National Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

MORE COMPANIES COMING BACK.

As predicted in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, another batch of prodigal insurance companies resumed business yesterday. Among these are: The Phœnix, of Brooklyn; Armenia, of Pittsburg; Rhode Island Insurance Association, of Providence; Star, of New York; National, of New York; Connecticut, of Hartford; Orient, of Hartford; Exchange, of New York; and Brewers' & Maltsters', of New York.

Those who came back the day previous are: The London, Liverpool & Globe; Imperial; Commercial Union; Ætna, of Hartford; Queen, of London; and Manhattan, of New York.

About a dozen other companies returned before the late action of the Executive Committee was taken. There are now all the first-class companies, with the exception of about half-dozen, back again, and there is now no lack of good insurance. A few of the leading New York companies, like the Home, Howard, and Continental, have still their backs up, and refuse to come; but if they wait until they are sent for they will never return at all. No one in this city has any great desire to have them back, unless it be the agents representing them.

HARTFORD COMPANIES TO RISK IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Dec. 2.—Relying upon what has been done, and much more upon what is promised, the Ætna, Hartford, National, and Orient Insurance Companies, of this city, have voted to resume underwriting to a limited extent in Chicago, and the Connecticut will resume within a few days. They will proceed cautiously at present and await the completion of improvements already begun. They rely chiefly upon Gen. Shaler and the Citizens' Association to put Chicago in a condition which will justify the companies in encouraging business.

AND STILL THEY COME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—In the majority of cases the insurance companies have declined to take any risks yet in Chicago. Among the companies which, on inquiry, announce their intention to resume are the following: The Union Mutual; the Buffalo, of Buffalo; the Western, of Toronto; the Merchants', of Newark; the Relief, the Williamsburg City, the Greenwich; the Amazon, of Cincinnati; the Citizens', of Newark; the People's, of Newark; the Humboldt, of Newark; the Phenix, of Brooklyn; the Ætna, of Hartford; the Adriatic; the Lancashire, of England; the Farragut; the Queen; the Hamburg, of Bremen; the Atlantic; the Ætna, of this city; the St. Nicholas, the Lycoming, the Hoffman, the Mechanics' and Traders', the National; the Royal, of Liverpool and London; and the Imperial, of London. Most of these say their business in Chicago henceforth will be conducted on a new conservative plan, and all are profuse in good advice to the city authorities.

PERSONAL.

IN CHICAGO.

The Hon. C. C. Washburn, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, left for home last evening.

Ex-Judge Edward P. Cowles, formerly of the Supreme Court of New York, died yesterday morning, in this city.

The Hon. J. B. Rice is still sojourning at Norfolk, Va., his health not having improved; yet he will probably be in his seat at the opening of the session of Congress next Monday.

Augustus D. Lamb of the firm of Hibbard, Spencer & Co., appeared before the County Clerk yesterday, and took out a marriage license for Wilbur F. Storey, aged 55, and Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson, aged 35.

The Superintendents of the Boards of Education of Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, and St. Louis are in town, the guests of President Richberg and Superintendent Packard, of the Chicago Board of Education.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, formerly a prominent member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and now of Texas, where he is President of the Texas Pacific Railroad, was in town yesterday, stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The stockholders of the Grand Pacific Hotel Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Otis Block, and elected the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. John F. Tracey, Albert Keep, Thomas F. Withrow, Hugh Riddle, and Harold S. Peck. The Board will elect officers in a few days.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in the Synagogue of the Congregation B'nay Sholem, No. 666 Wabash avenue (Tabernacle), an interesting and rare ceremony will take place in the shape of the rite of confirmation being publicly conferred upon Herman Messing, aged 13 years, the son of the Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing, rabbi of the Congregation.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—George F. Stone, Boston; A. J. Wigram, England; E. P. Wright, Cleveland; J. M. Greenebaum, Pontiac; Frank E. Snow, Detroit; T. J. Curtis, Philadelphia; J. O. Pierson, Boston; J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; E. K. Hawley, Cincinnati; A. A. Matteson, Macomb; James R. Hosmer, New York. . . . *Grand Pacific*—J. J. Armstrong, Vincennes; Peter Decker, San Francisco; S. V. Irwin, Michigan; Galusha A. Grow, Texas; P. Gardner, New York; A. H. Thomson, Milwaukee; John C. Gault, Milwaukee; John G. Scott, St. Louis; W. C. Neff, Cincinnati. . . . *Sherman House*—George P. Brown, Indianapolis; E. G. Bowdoin, Washington; N. W. Hastings, Hillsdale; R. J. [illegible]man, Rockford; M. S. Joslyn, New York; J. F. Smith, Boston. . . . *Tremont House*—S. L. Bowles, Detroit; A. B. Hinman, Detroit; G. B. Shaw, Eau Claire; William Willington, Jackson, Michigan; C. E. Dyer, Racine; D. Klinch, Michigan; John G. Pinney, Grand Rapids.

ELSEWHERE.

It is rumored that Mrs. Senator Stewart intends closing her "castle," at Washington, so recently completed and occupied, and will go to Europe for an extended stay, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Hooker.

Mrs. Thornton, wife of the English Minister, is said to be ill across the water, and none of the anticipated gayeties will be enjoyed this winter under the roof of the new mansion just completed for the English Legation at Washington.

Mr. John F. Chamberlain is negotiating for the purchase of the Knap Mansion, now occupied by the British Minister. Mr. Chamberlain says that one year after he establishes himself in Washington the Capital shall have a race-course and racing meetings equal to those of Baltimore. If he fulfills these promises he will be ranked as a public benefactor by a large circle, and will be as popular here as at Long Branch.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, for many years the managing editor of the New York *Evening Post*, and more recently a traveling correspondent of the *Tribune*, is to be associated with Mr. Preston in the management of the New York *Herald* bureau at Washington. Mr. Nordhoff has been recently added to the regular editorial staff of the *Herald*, and is assigned to Washington during the session of Congress.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—The Quebec Legislature meets to-morrow. It is rumored that either Joly or Bellingham will move a vote of want of confidence on the address, and that enough are pledged to carry it. The session will probably be short, sharp, and decisive.

WASHINGTON.

Report of Ex-Supervising
tect Mullett.

Condition of Public Bu
in Course of Con-
struction.

The Eight-Hour Law Expens
Oppressive.

How Chicago Merchants U
the New York Mark

The President Will Make No Rec
dations in the Arkansas C

The Repeal of the Legal-
Act to Be Advised.

Memorial to Congress Rega
Freedmen's Banks.

WANT OF UNIFORMITY

HOW CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS
UNDERSELL NEW YORK HOUS

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tr

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The
importers of dry goods, including
prominent houses, have for a consider
complained to the Treasury Departmen
tain Chicago importing houses were
tain lines of cotton goods in the New
ket at lower rates than New York h
sell the same goods and pay the d
goods referred to are a class of twil
goods known as Silesias. An in
of the causes of the comp
discovered the fact that the Chicago h
been able to sell these goods at lowe
the New York houses on account of
tant difference in the amount of duti
this class of goods at the ports of C
New York. The difference arises fro

A DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIO

in the offices of the Appraiser
ports, and a different compreh
the law. The law appears to be
these goods are capable of differen
tions. The Appraiser at Chicago has
them under the provision which imp
centum advalorum duty, with 10 p
added. This is equivalent to about
square yard. The Appraiser at New
classified them as dutiable at 6 cents
yard under an entirely different cla
tariff code. The appraisement w
cents per square yard in fav
Chicago importers, which has enabl
undersell these goods in New York
consequence of the supposed disc
Treasury Department will direct all
to forthwith send to the Department
which they are classifying various kind
in order that the appraisement be uni
This is the New York side of the
view of the great ambiguity of th
Appraiser at Chicago is quite
to be right as the Appraiser at New
whole case, in the opinion of the c
sial, arises out of the operations of th
Transportation act on goods bond
from Boston, New York, and Philad
in sending the merchandise forward t
sions and charges, which are part of t
value, have probably been omitted.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE

EARLY MAIL ARRANGEMENTS

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tr

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Report of Ex-Supervising Architect Mullett.

Condition of Public Buildings in Course of Construction.

The Eight-Hour Law Expensive and Oppressive.

How Chicago Merchants Undersell the New York Market.

The President Will Make No Recommendations in the Arkansas Case.

The Repeal of the Legal-Tendei Act to Be Advised.

Memorial to Congress Regarding the Freedmen's Banks.

WANT OF UNIFORMITY.

HOW CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS MANAGE TO UNDERSELL NEW YORK HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The New York importers of dry goods, including the most prominent houses, have for a considerable period complained to the Treasury Department that certain Chicago importing houses were selling certain lines of cotton goods in the New York market at lower rates than New York houses can sell the same goods and pay the duties. The goods referred to are a class of twilled cotton goods known as Silesias. An investigation of the causes of the complaint has discovered the fact that the Chicago houses have been able to sell these goods at lower rates than the New York houses on account of an important difference in the amount of duties paid on this class of goods at the ports of Chicago and New York. The difference arises from

A DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION

in the offices of the Appraisers of those ports, and a different comprehension of the law. The law appears to be such that these goods are capable of different classifications. The Appraiser at Chicago has appraised them under the provision which imposes 35 per centum advalorum duty, with 10 per centum added. This is equivalent to about 3 cents per square yard. The Appraiser at New York has classified them as dutiable at 6 cents per square yard under an entirely different clause in the tariff code. The appraisement was thus 3 cents per square yard in favor of the Chicago importers, which has enabled them to undersell these goods in New York, and, as a consequence of the supposed discovery, the Treasury Department will direct all Appraisers to forthwith send to the Department the rates at which they are classifying various kinds of goods, in order that the appraisement be uniform.

This is the New York side of the story. In view of the great ambiguity of the law, the Appraiser at Chicago is quite as likely to be right as the Appraiser at New York. The whole case, in the opinion of the customs official, arises out of the operations of the Through Transportation act on goods bonded through from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and in sending the merchandise forward the commissions and charges, which are part of the dutiable value, have probably been omitted.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

EARLY MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The committee of Post-Office officials appointed to frame regulations to govern the payment of postage under the new law, which takes effect Jan. 1, has concluded its labors. As to the matter of weighing the Chicago newspapers at the depot for the early morning trains, it has been decided not to make any reference to this subject in the general regulations, as there were few offices in the country where the publishers have to connect with such early morning trains; but the general understanding is in the Department that the Postmaster of Chicago shall be permitted to make such local regulations as to the place of the weighing of mails as in his discretion may seem to be necessary; provided, however, that payment be made at the city Post-Office, as is now required.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MULLETT'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Secretary Bristow intends that he will find a successor for Mullett at the earliest possible moment. It transpires that the office was not tendered to McArthur, of Philadelphia, till to-day; but it is quite certain that he will decline it. In that event Walsh, of St. Louis, stands next, and will be offered the place. If he declines, or from any cause should not be considered available, it is believed that Mr. Cochrane, of Chicago, will be tendered the position. Senator Logan is understood to be urging Mr. Cochrane for the place.

The Secretary of the Treasury is determined to prevent further

SMUGGLING ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Seven of the most skilled agents of the Department left this evening for the northern border. The Department has recently received positive proof that a car-load of flax-seed was recently transported from Canada to Andover, Mass., without payment of duty and without having been entered.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARKANSAS CASE.

There is good authority for the statement that the President, in his message, will make no recommendations in the Arkansas case, but will content himself with a recital of the principal political occurrences in that State since 1868, and the announcement that applications had been made to him to interfere. It is believed that in this recital he will, for the most part, follow the statements of the brief of the attorney of V. V. Smith, without drawing any inferences relative to the legal portions of the brief or making any recommendations.

SUPPORTERS OF THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT

are assembling here in considerable numbers. Collector Casey and Atty.-Gen. Field are already here, and have stated that Gov. Kellogg himself will certainly come. These gentlemen insist that Congress shall take some immediate definite action with regard to Louisiana. They wish an affirmative recognition of the Kellogg Government, and represent that the result of delay will be another revolution, and the delivery of the State to anarchy.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

Those who should know represent that there can be no doubt that the President's message, which was submitted at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, contains a recommendation that the Legal-Tender act be repealed from and after Jan. 1, 1876. This is doubtless the form in which the President will recommend that Congress take action to facilitate the restoration of specie payment, as has already been indicated in these dispatches.

AN IMMENSE RAILROAD LOBBY.

Persons holding intimate relations with leading railroad officials state that the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Companies have certainly formed a combination to attempt to secure legislation this winter favorable to the interests of these companies. It is generally known that the Atlantic & Pacific has joined this combination. The plans of the Southern and Northern Pacific are to surrender the land-grants to the Government, and to ask Congress for a guaranty of the interest on the bonds for a certain amount per mile. The Atlantic & Pacific, which starts at St. Louis, has substantially the same plan, but proposes beside to unite with the Southern Pacific westward from its junction at Santa Fe. Some prominent members seem to be already committed to the proposition.

BUTLER'S NEW PARTY SCHEME.

Several Republican Congressmen are circulating the report that Gen. Butler is in active correspondence with prominent men in various parts of the country, and that the purpose of this correspondence is the ultimate formation of a new political party.

SOUTH CAROLINA REFORMS.

Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, who has just arrived, states that there are very hopeful indications of permanent reform in South Carolina. Chamberlin, the new Governor, has given pledges that he will not be controlled by the corrupting ring influences which have disturbed the State, and that he will devote his energies to correcting the evils of the past.

THE COMMITTEES ON APPROPRIATIONS

of the House and Senate have had a general meeting, and have appointed sub-committees to provide for more definite forms of appropriations for the customs service and Post-Office Department. It has hitherto been the practice in both these branches of the public service to make indefinite appropriations, and to leave the disbursement of the sums to the discretion of the respective Departments. It has been found that the expenditures in the Departments for the last few years have been rapidly increasing, and the Appropriations Committees have concluded that greater economy may be practiced if the appropriations for these branches of the public service were made specific, as for other Departments of the Government. These sub-committees have been appointed to devise a way for framing a bill which shall include specific items of expenditures, and not as an investigating committee.

PROPOSED REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

There is considerable speculation among Republican Congressmen as to the wisdom of calling a party caucus early next week, after the publication of the President's message. The two subjects upon which a caucus expression is desired are the Civil-Rights bill and finance. It is certain that the Civil-Rights bill in its present form cannot become a law, and it is not probable that the bill can pass either House without substantial modification. The same influence which opposed a caucus upon finance last winter are operating now against a caucus on that subject. Opinions are about equally divided as to the propriety of calling a caucus. Speaker Blaine is understood to have written here recommending the calling of a caucus for Tuesday night next.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE POST OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon tendered the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury to John McArthur, Jr., of Philadelphia. No response has yet been received.

THE COLORED ELEMENT AND THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.

Movements are on foot for a Convention of colored men in this city on the 8th inst. to advocate the passage of the Civil-Rights bill.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

The annual report of the Register of the Treasury says the total tonnage of the country exhibits an apparent increase of 104,626 tons, 5,635 tons in registered tonnage, and 98,991 tons in the enrolled and licensed tonnage.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The annual report of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy to the Secretary of War says the discipline of the Academy has never been higher than to-day, and that the corps of cadets has never reached a greater state of efficiency. The barbarous custom of hazing has been suppressed by the strong hand of authority, and the Visitors confidently hope that no future relaxation of discipline in this direction will tolerate its revival. In the opinion of the Board it is desirable that the law should be so modified as to require that candidates for admission to the Military Academy should not be younger than 18 or older than 21 years.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A telegram from Nashville, Tenn., states that 1,800 colored depositors in the Freedman's Savings & Trust Company Bank, a branch of which institution has existed in the city for some years, have sent a voluminous memorial to Congress, praying for relief on account of the suspension of the bank, in which their aggregate deposits amount to $87,000. The memorial sets forth at length the grievances of the colored people who were led to deposit their savings in the bank, chiefly because the Government recognized and made laws for it. Otherwise, they assert, they would have been more cautious, especially after the amended charter of June, 1874, allowed the managers to invest money in loans to the amount of half the deposits. The results of the suspension are represented as being of the saddest kind. A hard winter is upon the depositors. The crops in Middle Tennessee have been next door to a failure, and the prospect generally is very poor. The colored memorialists, in praying Congress for relief, remind that body that the colored people, since their emancipation from slavery, have been the stanchest friends of the Government, and that, in fact, their loyalty has become proverbial. They say that, unless Congress grants them relief, famine will stare them and their families in the face. The telegram concludes by saying that the depositors are growing more clamorous every hour.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

MULLETT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The annual report of Supervising-Architect Mullett contains the following information as to the progress of work to Oct. 1: Sites for the proposed public buildings at Little Rock and Helena have been purchased. It has been found necessary to resort to a condemnation in order to obtain a valid title to the property at Grand Rapids. The amount appropriated for a site at Pittsburg proved inadequate for the purchase of sufficient property in an eligible locality. Under these circumstances, an offer of the citizens to make up the deficiency, and to pay the additional sum required, has been accepted and instructions issued for the completion of the condemnation to which it has been necessary to resort. The proceedings which were necessary to secure the site for the proposed building

AT CINCINNATI

have been completed, and the property secured.

The property originally purchased as a site for a Custom-House at Evansville, Ind., having been found inadequate to permit the erection of such a building as the Government services require, additional property has been purchased, and arrangements made to commence work as soon as the title is perfected.

The act approved Feb. 21, 1873, authorized the purchase of a site for the proposed public building

IN MEMPHIS,

at a cost not to exceed $25,000 in addition to the value of the lot in that city, which was purchased June 6, 1860, for that purpose, the value of which was estimated at $15,000. It was found, after careful examination, that the amount thus placed at the disposal of the Department was entirely inadequate, and that no suitable property could be procured for the amount appropriated. Under these circumstances, the City of Memphis offered to present to the Government one of the most desirable blocks in the city, the value of which cannot be estimated at less than $300,000. This liberal offer has been accepted, and work will be commenced as soon as the title is perfected.

The Custom-House lot

AT LOUISVILLE

is entirely too small, an additional frontage on Green street being absolutely necessary for the protection of the building in case of fire, and for the preservation of light on one of its principal fronts. The adjoining property is now occupied by small frame buildings, which the owner proposes to replace at an early day by a large warehouse. Should this be done, the value and safety of the Custom-House Building would be seriously impaired, and, as the property can be bought for a small sum, I recommend that authority be obtained for its purchase.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL PROPERTY AT PITTSBURG

has been twice offered for sale, but withdrawn, the highest bid that could be procured being unsatisfactory. The Custom-House, Court-House, and the Post-Office at Knoxville has been completed and furnished within the amount of the appropriation. It is now occupied, and is one of the most substantial and convenient public buildings owned by the Government, and, though affording ample and suitable accommodations for the transaction of public business, is no larger than is required.

The Court-House and Post-Office

AT OMAHA

is finished, and will be occupied as soon as the furniture can be supplied, when it will afford the accommodation now much needed by the courts, Post-Office, and other public offices in that city.

The extension of the Court-House and Post-Office at Indianapolis is nearly completed, and is partially occupied. It will, when finished, meet the present necessities of the public service, but it is probable it will be necessary at no distant day to add another wing, which would render it a convenient as well as substantial structure.

The construction of the Custom-House

AT ST. LOUIS

has been prosecuted with great energy and marked success, and under extraordinary difficulties, it having been found necessary to pile the foundation and to cover the entire excavation with a massive bed of concrete. The retaining walls and the connection with the tunnel are finished. The foundation is laid, and a large portion of the basement walls completed. The facing of the basement, sub-basement, and a portion of the first story of the building, will be of Missouri red granite. This portion of the work is finished, as well as the entire granite work for the first story, and most of the second, which will render it possible to complete this important building at an early date.

Work has been continued on the north, south, and east fronts of

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT CHICAGO,

and the west front is commenced. The first story and a large portion of the second will be completed during the present season, and the entire building placed under roof at an early date should no unforeseen difficulty arise.

It has been found impossible to commence work on the proposed buildings

AT COVINGTON, NASHVILLE, AND LITTLE ROCK

during the present season. Arrangements, however, have been made that will insure their commencement as early next season as the weather will permit.

Work has been commenced on public buildings

AT PARKERSBURG, W. VA.,

and it is now well advanced. The basement will be of Buena Vista freestone, and the superstructure of brick, with dressings of Marietta freestone.

Advantageous arrangements for the supply of material and labor for the construction of the

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORT HURON

have been completed, and the work is now in progress. The basement is of limestone, from Sandusky, and the superstructure of Amherst freestone. The work has been well and economically performed, and is of excellent character.

Work has been commenced on the public buildings

AT LINCOLN, NEB.,

and the basement-story completed. It was found impossible to obtain brick suitable for facing in that locality, and, as good rubble-stone could be procured at fair rates, it was determined to construct the building of the latter material, with cut-stone dressings. The first floor will be of iron beams and brick arches; the remaining floors and roof will be of substantial timber construction. This building being isolated from all the others, it is not, in my opinion, necessary to complete it as a fire-proof structure, there being little danger to be apprehended from fire.

The remodeling, refitting, and repairing of

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT MILWAUKEE

has been commenced, and is now well advanced toward completion. This building, however, like the Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Detroit, and Cleveland, is entirely too small, and must be extended at no distant day, or additional buildings provided. The buildings at Springfield, Ill., have been thoroughly refitted, and are now in good condition.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT LOUISVILLE.

I desire to renew my recommendation that an appropriation be made for the remodeling and extension of the Marine Hospital at Louisville. The building is, in its present condition, unfit for hospital purposes, and should be improved or closed, which I should recommend were it not for the evident necessity for a marine hospital at that place, and the beauty and eligibility of the location. The grounds are of ample size, and the improvements contemplated, which consist in the erection of a detached pavilion, wards for patients, and the adaptation of the present building to executive purposes and wards for special cases, would make it a comfortable and convenient hospital, and at moderate expense.

I also desire to renew my recommendation that

THE HOSPITAL AT DETROIT

be sold, and authority obtained to purchase with the proceeds a more eligible site, and to erect thereon a cheap pavilion hospital, the property having become so valuable that it can be sold for a sufficient sum. It is, in its present condition, like the hospital at Louisville, unfit for hospital purposes, and if retained, must be improved and remodelled at an expense fully equal to the cost of the new pavilion building. The Marine Hospital at Pittsburg has been twice offered at public auction without sale. It is, however, believed that it can be sold for a fair price early in the coming season.

I respectfully renew my recommendations that authority be obtained for the erection of a fire-proof brick building for the files of

THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PRINTING BUREAU

and for the accommodation of such branches of the Treasury Department as can be removed from the Treasury without inconvenience to the public service.

I desire once more to place on record my opinion that

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

is oppressive and unjust, as well as injurious to the public service, and all should be entitled to equal privileges and equal pay, and that eight hours should constitute a day's work for all, or that those employed and paid by the Government should be required to perform the same amount of labor that is performed by other mechanics and laborers. If any plan can be devised that will extend the operations of the Eight-hour law to all, I would very gladly recommend it. This appears, however, impracticable, and for that reason I recommend the repeal of the Eight-hour law as the only means of placing employes on public and private works on an equal footing.

THE ARMY.

THE ADVANCE REGISTER FOR 1875.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Adjutant-General of the Army, intent upon taking time by the forelock this year, sent his "Advance Army Register for 1875" to the printer early this month, and expects that it will be ready for promulgation in a few days. There have been many changes since the publication of the register for 1874. The army has been reduced by deaths, discharges, and desertions from 30,000 (its reported strength last January) to 25,000 enlisted men, but the number of commissioned officers has not been proportionately diminished.

There are now 2,069 officers on the active list of the army, without counting a batch of assistant surgeons recently appointed, so that for every twelve enlisted men (and a fraction) there is one commissioned officer. The gentlemen of the permanent staff number 524, not including the Assistant Surgeons above referred to nor ten line officers selected for transfer to the Ordnance Department, but not yet transferred. The proportion of staff officers is, therefore, about one to each squad of four line officers and forty-eight men. Several of the staff departments have been trimmed down a little, principally on paper so far, the reduction being prospective and dependent on casualties.

Fifty-five officers have been lost to the service by resignations, deaths, and dismissals; upward of 120 have been promoted; forty-one cadets have joined the army from West Point; and several civilian applicants for appointment to vacant Second Lieutenancies have been notified to appear before an Examining Board in Washington.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 631, at 11:40 yesterday forenoon, was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 34 Bradley street. The alarm from Box 356, at 5:20 p. m. yesterday, was also without cause.

AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 2.—A fire broke out in the large tannery of Chauncey Gates at 7:50 this evening, and three buildings connected therewith were destroyed, together with the machinery and considerable of the contents. Loss estimated at $38,000; partially insured. The adjoining buildings were saved by the great exertions of the firemen. A high wind prevailed.

AT KARNS CITY, PA.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 2.—A fire broke out at Karns City, Butler Oil District, at noon to-day, and destroyed about one-third of the town. Seventy-five buildings were destroyed, including two hotels and the Post-Office. Loss, $100,000, on which there was little insurance.

AT LAPEER, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—Jennings Bros.' flouring-mills, at Lapeer, were burned this morning. Loss about $12,000; insured for $4,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Town of Wendell, Mass., celebrated its centennial yesterday.

Relief supplies are going forward by car-loads to the Iowa grasshopper sufferers.

The Executive Committee of the Iowa State Grange is in session at DesMoines.

The number of hogs killed at Des Moines, Ia., to the 1st inst., is 40,414. Packers are holding off.

Leading Democrats were in council yesterday at Iowa City to reconstruct the Democratic party in Iowa.

It is understood that Edward Jenkins, Agent-General for the Dominion in England, has tendered his resignation.

A number of French Canadian physicians of Toronto recently formed an anti-compulsory vaccination league.

The defense in the Johnson murder case at DesMoines, Ia., will set up that the murder was done in another building, on another street, and by other parties.

The Michigan State Pomological Society met at Ionia Tuesday, with Van Buren, Kent, Grand Traverse, Hillsdale, Monroe, Ingham, Calhoun, and Wayne Counties represented. President Dickman, Chairman. Yesterday a report from the recent census, relating to the fruit interest in the State, was read.

THE OHIO DENTISTS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 2.—The State Dental Association met here to-day. About forty members were present.

J. M. Porter, of Massilon, was authorized to select one member from each Congressional District to co-operate with him in securing the names of all dentists in good standing in Ohio.

Seven new members were admitted.

The afternoon was spent in discussing methods of preserving the pulp of teeth. At the evening session the subject of "Contour Filling" was discussed.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 2.—The following is the State Treasurer's statement for the month of November:

Balace in Treasury Oct. 31, 1874	$ 974,792.73
Receipts for the month	190,891.02
	$1,165,683.75
Payments for the month	200,024.02
Balance, Nov. 30, 1874	$ 965,659.73

WHICH WAY?

Shall It Be by Canal or a Freight-Railway?

That Is What the Richmond Convention Is Trying to Decide.

A Great Occasion for Small Bores at Yesterday's Session.

Gov. Kemper and Others Favor the Kanawha Canal Project.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.—The attendance on the Transportation Convention to-day was reinforced by additional delegates from Illinois and St. Louis, among the former being Mr. William Bross, of Chicago. There has been little real progress on the road to results. Crude opinions are constantly thrust upon the Convention in rude language. This kind of men always waste time during the early part of popular conventions. There are strong men here, and they will be heard, and the other sort will sink to their proper level. To-night Gov. Kemper made a strong speech in behalf of Old Virginia's pet project, the Kanawha Canal. Bross and others made practical remarks, and evidently elevated the tone of the meeting.

THE GREAT PAPER

of the day was the essay by Mr. Southall, of Richmond. He recited many statistics in regard both to railway and canal transportation. The practicability of using steam as a propelling power on canals was next demonstrated by citations from official reports of the New York Canal Commissioners, and the results obtained of double speed and 40 per cent reduction of cost. Alluding to the five months of frost closing the Northern lakes, the speaker enlarged upon the desirability of the improvement of Western rivers and an outlet to the Atlantic below the frost line. This brought him to the James River and Kanawha Canal, which is termed the central water-route in the report of the Senate Committee. Quoting from the latest reports of the United States Engineer, he established the practicability of the improvement. He then showed that, while the introduction of steam as a propelling power in the Northern water-route, with other projected improvements, would reduce the cost of transporting from the Mississippi to New York 20 cents per bushel, the opening of the central route would make a further reduction of 10 cents per bushel, and would be exercising a competing effect the whole year round, as this line would rarely be closed by ice for more than a week or ten days at a time. Reviewing the subject, Mr. Southall contended that, after all, this question was one in which there was room for all the routes. No one could be opened which would not create for itself local trade, and attract sufficient lateral business to sustain it; while all would compete for the through business by a fair and honorable rivalry.

REPORT OF THE WATER-ROUTE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Frobel, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Artificial Water-Routes, made a report reciting the conclusions arrived at in Senator Windom's report on the same subject, and indorsing them as the sense of the Convention and Virginia; Congress to make appropriations to carry them into effect.

J. C. Southall, of Richmond, followed in an exhaustive analysis of the subject of transportation, both by water and rail, of the grain products alone. The idea that any one route can transport and distribute all the productions of the country with economy is absurd. Many are needed. More than this, they are imperative. They should not be more than 100 miles apart. These rail lines would carry passengers and light freights, but the great trunk water-routes are imperatively necessary, by their great capacity and cheapness, to govern and control by competition rail prices of heavy freights. Minerals, cereals, cotton, and barreled provisions, which are expensive in transhipment, will follow them, while passengers and live stock, which handle themselves, and perishable property, and light and costly merchandise, and valuables, will seek more rapid transit by rail. The extra cost of railways is another element for consideration always. To transport the tonnage of a water-route would require at least eight tracks, with full equipment, and would cost over $200,000 per mile. It would have to be operated by Government by an army of employes, while the water-route would cost less in the first instance, and when completed private capital would furnish the means of transportation, and the Government would have to employ comparatively few officers to protect and superintend and keep it in repairs. Such are the immense schemes to which this Convention is expected to give its sanction.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE WATER-ROUTE REPORT.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.—The Cheap-Transportation Convention met this morning. Col. B. W. Frobel, of Georgia, read the report of the Committee on Artificial Water-Routes. The report states the fact that the United States Senate Committee on Transportation recommended the four water-routes indorsed by this Convention last year, and then quotes and adopts as its ownthe Senate Committee's report.

The Hon. J. C. Southall, of Virginia, presented a supplemental report, in which he argued strongly against the idea that railroads will answer for heavy transportation, and insisted upon the necessity of the four great water-routes, viz.: The connecting of the Mississippi with the great lakes; a central route between the Ohio River and Chesapeake Bay via the James River & Kanawaha Canal; the great Tennessee & Georgia Canal, and the improvement of the Mississippi River.

RESOLUTIONS

were introduced to recommend Congress to extend such reasonable aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad as will insure its speedy completion; to memorialize Congress to prohibit, under heavy penalties, all combinations between competitive lines of transportation, whether by land or water, from inflating their capital by watered stock, and also to a court of commercial justice, whose decisions shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States; that Congress shall fix by law the maximum rates for all railroad traffic crossing State lines; that the sentiment of this Convention is adverse to an increase of taxation upon the people in the shape of interest created by increased bonded debt; that Congress be recommended to adopt a national gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and that it offer sufficient inducements for all trunk lines of 200 miles and over to adopt this railroad gauge; all of which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Natural Water-Routes not being prepared to report, F. G. Conant, of St. Louis, submitted resolutions declaring that Congress be held to strict account for failure to make ample appropriation for the

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and that this subject cannot be too impressively urged upon that body, which was also referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A committee was appointed to wait on Gov. Kemper and invite him to address the Convention.

Recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

AT THE NIGHT SESSION

the Committee on Resolutions reported unfavorably on nearly all the resolutions committed to them.

After some discussion the report was recommitted.

Gov. Kemper was received by the Convention, and made an eloquent speech, welcoming them to Virginia, and pledging the hearty sympathy and cordial co-operation of the Commonwealth in the grand scheme of the Convention.

The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, from the Committee on Reports, reported in favor of the recommendations in both reports on transportation (i. e., railway and water), and recommendations were, after an able and eloquent speech by Mr. Bross, of Ill., adopted.

Mr. Conant, of St. Louis, offered a resolution in favor of a national railroad law, making it necessary to obtain charters from State Legislatures for works of general importance.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

MEETING AT ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 2.—A meeting composed of the business-men of Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport was held here this afternoon to take steps to press upon Congress the importance of constructing the Hennepin & Rock Island Canal, connecting the lakes with the Mississippi. A preamble and resolutions urging the necessity of a solution of this question of cheaper transportation, and urging the canal as the most valuable and feasible means to this end, were adopted; and an Executive Committee of five from each city was selected, whose duty was defined to raise funds to send a delegation to Washington and to circulate petitions, was appointed.

FOUNDERED.

Loss of a Cable Steamer on the Coast of France.

Sixty Persons Go Down with the Ill-Fated Vessel.

Record of Minor Accidents.

SIXTY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Dec. 3—6:40 a. m.—The steamer La Plata, from Gravesend for Rio Grande del Sud, chartered by the Siemens Brothers to repair the telegraph cable, foundered off Ushant on the 29th of November. Sixty persons were drowned. Fourteen survivors were rescued by the Gareloch of Glasgow, from a boat in which they had been floating twenty-four hours, and were transferred to the steamer Autenor, which arrived in the Thames last night. The loss of the steamer is attributed to the shifting of the heavy grappling apparatus. Of the 250 miles of telegraph cable on board, 150 had been paid out, which had to be abandoned. Unavailing attempts were made to save the vessel, by lightening.

The Captain, surgeon, three other officers, engineer, seven stewards and cooks, eleven stokers, fourteen seamen, and the whole of the cable staff, numbering sixteen, and including Mr. Ricketts, Chief Electrician, were drowned. The Chief Steward, who was saved, reports that the fires were all out by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. A heavy sea carried away two of the boats. The ship gradually settled by the stern, and at 12:50 foundered, stern first. The Captain and doctor were on the bridge, having failed to clear the patent life-rafts, and went down with the crew. The decks burst as the steamer sank.

OFF THE TRACK.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 2.—Conductor Eastman's train, leaving Plymouth at 7:35 this morning, ran off the track near Woodville this morning. The engine and tender were thrown clear from the track, and one passenger car went over the embankment. Frederick Brown, a brakeman, was instantly killed, and several other persons were seriously injured. The names of the wounded, as far as they can be ascertained, are, Mr. Kimball, injured in the head, slightly; S. K. Lee, internally and cannot live; O. F. Foster, of Portland, Me., slightly; R. M. Bowen, a bad scalp-wound and several bruises on his body; one lady, name unknown, injured internally, but it is not known how badly; Martin L. Hale, slightly.

ALL HANDS LOST.

COBOURG, Ont., Dec. 2.—The schooner Star was lost on Tuesday night. All hands reported lost.

THE COTTON-CROP.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 2.—The Cotton Exchange crop-report for November, issued this morning, gives the following summary, derived from 107 responses from West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and Arkansas, north of the Arkansas River. Sixty-four report damage by frost; forty-three no damage. The average damage by frost is 3⅙ per cent. The average decrease in acreage is 1⅙ per cent. Due exertions have been made and are being made to save the crop average. The close of the picking season last year was Jan. 14; this year it will close about Dec. 7. The crop is being marketed unprecedentedly fast. The corn crop of this district is about 32 per cent short of the average of the past two seasons' aggregate. The responses do not indicate any change in the morale of laborers. The prospect is that the entire crop will be saved in a better condition than ever before.

The Committee are of the opinion that the decrease of the cotton crop in this district, from last year, will be about 35 per cent.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Aldermanic Committee having in charge the arrangements for Mayor Havemeyer's funeral concluded to accept an escort of the Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-second Regiments.

PRICE OF NAILS REDUCED.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The New England Nail Manufacturers' Association have reduced the price of ten-penny nails from $4 to $3.75 per keg, with 15 cents discount to the trade.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—For the Northwest and the Upper Lake Region, partly cloudy and colder weather, brisk north or west winds, and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain.	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	29.96	40	21	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.81	48	64	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.69	57	59	S. W., high	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.69	52	..	S. W., high	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.72	50	77	S. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.73	48	71	W., fresh	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 52; minimum, 29.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Cairo	30.09	62	S. W., fresh	.....	Threatening
Cincinnati	30.01	57	S. W., fresh	.....	Threatening
Cheyenne	30.10	34	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Chicago	29.73	48	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.82	53	S. W., brisk	.....	Fair.
Davenport	29.90	41	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.14	37	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Detroit	29.61	48	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.61	35	W., fresh	.07	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	30.07	60	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.94	46	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.07	47	Calm	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.82	41	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.66	34	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.73	43	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.04	44	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Pembina	30.17	2	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.76	49	S., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.09	39	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.

MARINE ITEMS.

The repairs to the schr Sawyer will amount to $7,500.

—The lumber trade is nearly over. Only one vessel arrived yesterday.

—The schr David A. Wells, recently wrecked, arrived here yesterday morning in tow of the tug Leviathan. She was entirely under water.

—A special dispatch from Esscanaba says the schr C. K. Nims is reported disabled and leaking badly 20 miles south of Big Summer Island, on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Assistance has been sent to her.

—The prop Rocket, in endeavoring to make her dock at Toledo yesterday, had a hole cut in her bows by the ice in the river, and sunk in 14 feet of water when within 10 feet of the dock. Her cargo was merchandise, principally groceries.

A Marriage-Service Under Protest.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke recently performed the marriage-service for the benefit of two Boston people who submitted to it under protest. The bride-elect, an unusually gentle woman, as we learn from the *Woman's Journal*, saw no way to assume a legal marriage and also to keep her self-respect, except by publicly expressing her total disapproval and rejection of the inequality which the common law imposes upon a wife. The bridegroom agreed with her, and accordingly pledged himself that his wife was to retain her own name. As for the husband being the head of the wife, such antiquated fogyism might do for St. Paul, who was a bachelor and never enjoyed the inestimable privilege of listening to Victoria C. Woodhull. But why should such people think it necessary to go hrough any form of marriage at all?

The German Military Bow.

Some conception of what has been achieved by the iron discipline of the German army may be had from this description of the German military bow: "Imagine an oak plank, 6 feet in height, with a hinge in the middle, draw itself up to a perpendicular, and with a quick movement snap the hinge so that the upper part suddenly springs forward and back again, and you will have some idea of the gracefulness of the executed movement, and of the shock one has at first, when he fears that the performer has been seized with a sudden cramp that is about to get the better of him at the very moment he is being introduced, and you wish to play the agreeable."

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

Marriage of Mr. W. F. Storey and Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson.

The Ceremony Performed Last Evening—Their First Meeting and Courtship.

Mr. Storey Deeds a Half-Interest in the "Times" to His Bride.

Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, editor and proprietor of the *Times*, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock last night to Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson, at the residence of Mr. Augustus D. Lamb, No. 60 Twenty-eighth street, by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. This information will be a surprise to many, as the affair has been kept very quiet, so much so that even the next-door neighbors had no knowledge of it.

THE BRIDE

is a sister of Mrs. Lamb, and was formerly Miss Bissell. She has been a widow for the past ten years; is about 35 years of age; a brunette, of the Spanish type of beauty, and exceedingly handsome, interesting, and commanding in appearance,—being about 5 feet 6 in height, graceful in her carriage, and accomplished in her manners.

THE FREQUENTERS OF THE BOULEVARD

last summer will remember the lady as having been seen almost daily on the drive, seated in a basket-phaeton, behind two spirited chestnut ponies, with the ribbons in her own daintily-gloved hands, which she handled with a dexterity that won for her the admiration of the sterner and envy of the gentler sex. It was during one of these drives that the lady first attracted the attention of Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, and from that day

THE DASHING WIDOW

reigned supreme in the mind and heart of the editor of the *Times*. After meeting Mrs. Pearson on the boulevard, Mr. Storey sought for and obtained an introduction to the idol of his affections; paid his addresses, proposed, and was accepted.

THE WEDDING DAY

was appointed for yesterday, and, in order to have it as private as possible, the marriage license was not taken out until late yesterday evening. No guests were invited, and, in fact, only some two or three of Mr. Storey's acquaintances were aware of his intentions. A TRIBUNE reporter, however, heard of the expected event, and therefore can give the particulars of this interesting wedding to the public this morning.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY

was performed at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Lamb as above. The parlors were brilliantly illuminated, and tastefully arranged with garlands of flowers.

THE GROOM'S PRESENTS TO THE BRIDE

were costly and elegant, consisting of a complete set of delicate tortoise-shell jewelry valued at $600, and an elegant and expensive watch and chain. The bride's sister, Mrs. Lamb, presented her with a set of costly and elegantly wrought bracelets. Other presents were given to the beautiful bride, but these were the most notable amongst them. It is reported that Mr. Storey, in addition, has deeded his bride a

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE "TIMES."

Immediately after the marriage the few friends—not to exceed eight or ten—who witnessed the ceremony were ushered into the dining-room, where they joined with the bride and groom in a sumptuous repast. At the hour of 11 o'clock Mr. Storey's carriage was driven up to the house, and he, with Mrs. Storey, were whirled off to his residence at No. 668 Michigan avenue.

TO-NIGHT

they will open the Storey mansion, and receive his acquaintances and the numerous friends of the bride.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Arrived—Steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool; Ville de Paris, from Havre.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

More than half a million dollars in currency—probably not much less than $700,000—was sent to the country yesterday, and the amount to-day was about as large. This, of course, goes to the hog districts, and the results are seen in the heavy receipts at the Stock-Yards, where there were 75,000 hogs this morning. This number is larger than the packing-houses can handle. There is likely, in consequence of the over-supply, to be a momentary decrease in the orders for currency, and in the shipments of hogs to this point.

The receipts of currency from the country are inconsiderable, and come only from the wheat districts.

The clearings were $5,400,000; their great volume being due partly to the operations at the Stock-Yards, and to the settlements in pork and provisions. The settlements in grain, as we explained yesterday, were distributed through the latter days of November.

New York exchange was dull, and the quotation unchanged at 75c to $1.00 discount between banks for $1,000.

Applications for loans are numerous enough to keep the funds of the banks in moderately active employment. Outside borrowers find accommodations restricted, the banks preferring to keep their resources for the use of their regular customers. The general wholesale business of the city is good, and the retail business shows some improvement. Rates of discount are 10 per cent a year to regular customers, with concessions of 1 or 2 per cent to independent borrowers; street rates are 8@18 per cent; real estate loans are 9@10 per cent.

Dividends to the amount of $1,099,646, including interest on public and corporate obligations, have been announced for payment in Boston in December. This does not include the full figures, as many of the companies have not yet declared, but it is worth remark that in most of those announced there is a decrease, and in none of them an increase.

Of those which have declared, the Jackson decreases from 7 to 5 per cent, Nashua 6 to 5, and Stark 6 to 5 per cent. The Lowell Machine-Shop pays 4 per cent, against 8 in May last, but this is the usual division of payments. The Boston divides 3 per cent, Hamilton 4, Lancaster 10, and Lawrence 3 per cent, as before. The Appleton passes for the first time since December, 1851. The Northern Railroad decreases from 4 to 3½ per cent, after paying 8 per cent for the past nine years.

Considering the depression that has been the feature of almost all manufactures during the year, it is fair to expect that the facts above are representative. Such a reduction of profits is the natural effect of the unhealthy stimulus given to manufactures and industry of all kinds by the destruction of war, the inflation of the currency, and the delusive bounties of a protective tariff. This dead-point is the best moment for reform, and for legislation to set straight our currency and the tariff.

How little there was in the cry at the last session of Congress that the West and South wanted more currency is shown by the report of Comptroller Knox. In response to this demand for "more money," the Comptroller was authorized by the "Compromise" act to issue $55,000,000 of National Bank notes as they were called for. The net increase of National Bank circulation for the year has been $3,576,297! That is, during the year $5,817,316 has been issued, and $2,241,019 has been withdrawn and destroyed, leaving the increase as stated above. Of the $354,000,000 authorized by the National Banking act and the act of 1870, $2,072,754 remain yet to be issued.

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Kean & Co. quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119⅞	120⅛
United States 5-20s of '62, ex. int.	112⅜	112¾
United States 5-20s of '64, ex. int.	114½	114⅞
United States 5-20s of '65, ex. int.	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	118⅜	118¾
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	119⅜	119⅞
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	119⅜	119¾
10-40s	114	114½
United States new 5s of '81, ex. int.	112⅞	113⅛
United States currency 6s	116	116¼
Gold (full weight)	111⅞	112⅛
Gold exchange	111⅞	112⅛
Sterling, sixty days sight	....	485½
Sterling, sight	....	490½
Cable transfers	....	492
Chicago City 7s	....	Par & int
Cook County 7s	99½ & int	Par & int
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	....	Par & int
West Chicago park-bonds	....	93 & int

CHICAGO GOLD-MARKET.

H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, No. 75 South Clark street, quote gold:

	Buying.	Selling.
10:00 o'clock	111⅞	112⅛
11:00 o'clock	111⅞	112
12:00 o'clock	111⅞	112⅛
1:00 o'clock	111⅞	112⅛
2:00 o'clock	111⅞	112⅛
3:00 o'clock	111⅞	112⅛

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Money, after loaning as high as 5 per cent, became easier at the close, and rates dropped to 2½@3 per cent for call loans.

Foreign exchange closed dull at 484¾@485 for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 489¾@490 for demand.

Mercantile paper of choice short date sells at 5½@6½ per cent, and for four months at 7@8. The next grade of paper is 8@10, and miscellaneous, taken entirely by private buyers, 10 to 11 per cent.

Gold active, and fluctuated between 111⅞@111¾, closing at 112⅛ bid. Borrowing rates ranged from flat to 1-32, and carrying 1 per cent.

Customs receipts, $177,000.

Clearings, $75,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $869,000.

Specie shipments, $561,000 gold coin.

Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet and steady.

The stock market was irregular at the commencement of business, the majority of stocks being ⅛@¼ above the closing quotations of yesterday, Northwestern, New York Central, Pacific Mail, and Union Pacific being exceptionally weak, and declined ⅛@⅜ per cent. Later on, a raid by "bears," assisted by "tight money," caused a general decline of ⅛@¼, Northwestern, St. Paul, and Ohios being the points of attack. Toward the close there was a marked recovery and steadier tone, in sympathy with easier money. The market closed active and weak. Transactions included 10,500 shares Western Union, 2,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Wabash, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Ohios, 14,000 St. Paul, 17,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Erie, 20,000 Rock Island, and 32,000 Northwestern common.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅛	Coupons, '67	119⅞
Coupons, '62	112¾	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	114⅝	New 5s	112⅞
Coupons, '65	116⅜	10-40s	114
Coupons, new	118⅜	Currency 6s	116¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	98¼	Virginias, old	38
Tennessees, old	75	N. Carolinas, old	25½
Tennessees, new	75	N. Carolinas, new	12½
Virginias, new	37		

STOCKS.

Canton	60½	St. Paul	38⅞
Western Union Tel	81⅜	St. Paul pfd	57⅛
Quicksilver	34⅝	Wabash	31⅛
Adams Express	113	Wabash pfd	45
Wells, Fargo	83⅝	Ft. Wayne	95¼
American Express	65⅛	Terre Haute	10
U. S. Express	64¾	Terre Haute pfd	26
Pacific Mail	44⅛	Chicago & Alton	101½
New York Central	101⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	106½
Erie	28	Ohio & Mississippi	32⅜
Erie pfd	42	Cleve., Cin. & Col.	65
Harlem	130	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	10
Michigan Central	77	Lake Shore	80½
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	88¼	Illinois Central	97
Northwestern	46	Union Pacific bonds	92⅝
Northwestern pfd	60⅜	Union Pacific stock	35⅛
Rock Island	101⅜	Central Pacific bonds	96⅛
New Jersey Central	106½	Del., Lack. & W.	108⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Dec. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Halsted st, n w cor of Taylor st, e f, 100 2-10x120 ft (Louis H. Boldenweck to James Todd), dated Nov. 11	$40,000
Clark st, 75 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 50x103 ft (James Todd to Louis H. Boldenweck), dated Nov. 9	50,000
The premises No. 697 Wabash av (F. N. Hamlin and wife to Charles P. Williams), dated Aug. 6	30,000
Seventeenth st, bet Loomis and Laflin sts, s f, 243x124 ft, with 97x124 ft on Sixteenth st, in same block, dated Dec. 1	22,500
Thirty-fourth court, 297 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 25x145 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 31	1,450
Ayers av, 72 ft n of West Kinzie st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 1	2,600
The premises No. 65 Emma st, dated Nov. 26	1,825
Central Park av, 94 8-10 ft s of Twenty-third st, w f, 37½x125 ft, dated Sept. 24	937
Twentieth st, 72 ft e of Wood st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 2	2,000
West Twelfth st, 148 ft e of Blue Island av, n f, 24x107 ft, dated Nov. 28	3,000
Leavitt st, 62 ft n of Washington st, e f, 62x118 ft, dated Dec. 1	7,000
Ellis av, 18 [illegible] s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 18⅓x61 ft, with building, dated Dec. 1	4,500
South Park av, 192 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 20⅓x125¼ ft, with brick building, dated Dec. 2	10,000
North av, bet Franklin and Sedgwick sts, n f, 16⅓x143⅓ ft, dated Dec. 1	1,880
West Jackson st, 25 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 11	2,250
Sixteenth st, 325 ft e of Indiana av, s f, 25x145 ft, dated June 17, 1873	13,234
Ontario st, 100 ft e of Kingsbury st, s f, 59⅓x142 feet, dated Nov. 3	5,450
The premises No. 645 Burnside st, dated Nov. 23	3,200
South Park av, 449 4-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated Dec. 1	4,000
Crosby st, 100 ft n of Oak st, e f, undivided ½ of 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 14	1,500
Crosby st, undivided ½ of same, dated Oct. 14	1,500
Park av, 212 ft w of Page st, s f, 11x131¼ ft, dated Nov. 28	1,925
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.	
Diversy st, 65 ft w of Paris st, s f, 65x124 ft, dated Nov. 12	$3,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.	
Indiana av, 135 4-10 ft n of Fortieth st, w f, 25x160 ft, dated Nov. 24	$3,000
Lot on Stock-Yard Railroad, 375 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 26	1,200

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	11,887	13,881	7,586	9,805
Wheat, bu	63,510	180,440	16,483	65,054
Corn, bu	51,902	24,275	4,957	9,648
Oats, bu	21,690	25,927	9,550	12,575
Rye, bu	1,030	2,730	750	399
Barley, bu	20,300	18,000	6,592	13,859
Grass seed, lbs	29,530	62,380	5,560	....
Flax seed, lbs	2,360	36,000	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	....	....	80,210	19,824
Curedmeats, lbs	480,800	364,490	1,611,647	1,935,398
Beef, brls	100	120	425	150
Pork, brls	603	210	1,430	954
Lard, lbs	21,460	267,560	497,248	1,157,589
Tallow, lbs	15,535	68,030	40,350	33,300
Butter, lbs	97,471	93,525	105,695	47,834
Dres'd hogs, No	457	725	659	861
Live hogs, No	46,604	40,173	4,815	8,875
Cattle, No	4,163	2,626	1,008	988
Sheep, No	1,792	292	442	....
Hides, lbs	154,527	249,035	209,170	161,221
Highwines, brls	435	191	537	156
Wool, lbs	120,050	55,594	62,730	18,010
Potatoes, bu	....	21,413	....	720
Lumber, ft	3,029,000	224,000	878,300	1,164,000
Shingles, ft	760,000	320,000	561,000	389,000
Lath, No	....	....	....	69,800
Salt, brls	5,670	5,362	1,896	2,330

Also the following, without comparisons:

	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	191,808	15,980
Poultry, coops	156	....
Game, pkgs	234	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,396	355
Cheese, bxs	232	100
Dried fruits, lbs	8,435	16,800
Green apples, brls	6,368	150

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,765 bu wheat, 4,926 bu corn, 1,310 bu oats, 300 bu rye, 2,213 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 14 cars No. 1 spring, 71 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do (101 wheat); 10 cars high mixed corn, 17 cars No. 2 do, 116 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (145 corn); 9 cars No. 2 oats, 5 cars rejected do; 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 9 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total, 278 cars, or 107,000 bu. Inspected out: 3,166 bu wheat, 17,104 bu corn, 10,184 bu oats, 6,933 bu rye, 5,471 bu barley.

Time was when amid general distrust of the Board of Trade reports of the daily movement of produce, the reports from the Stock-Yards were deemed to be unimpeachable. Now those figures are changed in a way which would be romantic if it did not involve deplorable losses to many parties who have operated on the strength of them in the full belief that they could no more be changed than the laws of the Medes and Persians.

Two defalcations on the part of traders in single car-loads of produce are reported to-day. These are the first of the season in this city, and we are not yet up to the grade with New York in this respect. It is to be hoped that these are the last as well as the first; but it is really surprising that there are so few cases of this sort in Chicago, with such a generous mode of doing business as prevails here. Scarcely one in a hundred of the checks given for grain and provisions when delivered are examined at the time, and a great many deliveries are made without waiting for a check. Yet we have had no case of cheating with checks on no deposits for two years past till now.

The rail movement of wheat from Milwaukee has begun. A lot of 100 car-loads has been contracted for to go to Philadelphia, and the greater part of it has already gone through this city.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day. The movement in wheat and provisions was downward, while most of the other markets were firm, though the shipments are small, and no arrangements in progress to increase them. The trading was chiefly speculative.

Dry goods were firm and in reasonably active demand. Local and country buyers seem to be taking hold on a somewhat more liberal scale, and some lines of standard cotton goods begin to show an upward tendency. In the grocery market there were few changes, and none calling for special mention. Coffees have a downward tendency, under a limited demand and increasing stocks, while sugars and most other lines are about steady. Butter continues active and firm for anything fit for table use, but the feeling in low and medium grades is dull and easy. Cheese was in fair request, and was steadily held at former prices. No changes were noted in the dried fruit and canned goods markets. Fish were dull, and in the different grades of mackerel there was a marked decline. Coal, wood, pig-iron, and leather ruled quiet and unchanged. Bagging was dull and easy at 32½c for Stark, 31c for Lewiston, and 29c for American and Amoskeag.

Lumber was quiet and unchanged. A few cargoes were lying at the docks awaiting buyers, but the retail trade is light, and there is no special inducement for yard dealers to purchase. Iron, nails, and hardware were in only fair demand, the orders being from the country. Broom corn was firm, and reasonably active. Hops were in fair retail request, and firm. Hops have recently advanced in New York, and the exports to England to supply her deficiency continue. Hence the firmness of the local market, which is not heavily supplied. The receipts of hay continue light and inadequate, owing in part probably to the bad weather, which has made it difficult for farmers to haul their hay to market. There is a good demand for timothy to ship to Pittsburg and prairie is wanted by the city trade. The market is very firm. The trading in seeds was restricted by the light offerings. Sales were made at recent prices. Potatoes were steady and quiet. Poultry and game were dull, and seriously affected by the mild weather. Hence prices were irregular, sellers being anxious to close out. Eggs were firm.

Highwines were less active at the inside quotation of yesterday, which was the real closing of that day, though otherwise reported. Sales were confined to 100 brls at 97c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were moderately active and weak. The market opened at yesterday's figures, but the decline in live and the warmer weather made holders anxious to sell, and buyers took advantage of their necessities. The market closed at $7.75 per 100 lbs for mixed lots. Sales were reported of 102 head, av 204½ lbs, and 93 do, av 224 lbs, at $8.12½; 84 do, av 245 lbs, at $7.87½; 96 do, mixed weights, at $7.75; 29 do at $8.00; 15 do at $7.50@8.00; 11 do at $7.25@8.00; 12 do at $7.50; 15 do, av 174 lbs, at $7.75@8.00, dividing on 200 lbs.

Provisions were active and irregular. The market opened weak all round, in sympathy with a depression in live hogs, owing to a partial glut at the Stock-Yards. But the demand for the speculative articles prevented any permanent decline in them, though Liverpool fell off 2s per 112 lbs. Mess pork averaged 10@20c per brl lower, but closed firmer than yesterday on the February option, with no change in cash lots. Lard was 7½@10c per 100 lbs lower, and meats were quoted ⅛c per lb off, with a moderately active demand for round lots of short ribs, and very little else wanted, as several orders were withdrawn, or had their limits reduced. The hogs are pressing forward in greater numbers, and averaging better than was anticipated, and the manufacture of mess pork would appear to be falling off, judging from the diminished demand for barrels. The orders here, outside of the speculative ones, are chiefly from the South; Europeans take hold very unwillingly. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller the year, $19.75@19.80; do, seller January and February, $20.05@20.10; do seller February, $20.45@20.50; do, seller March, $20.85@20.90; prime mess, $17.50; and extra prime, $15.00. Lard, cash or seller the year, $13.07½@13.10; do, seller January and February, $13.25@13.30; do, seller February, $13.50@13.55; do, seller March, $13.75@13.80. Sweet-pickled hams, 11¼@11½c for 16@15 lb average fresh cured; green hams, 15@16 lbs average, 10¼@10½c for December; green meats quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 9⅛c for short ribs, and 9⅝c for short clear; dry-salted meats, loose, at 6¾@6⅞c for shoulders, 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs or long clears, 9¾@9⅞c for short clears, and 9⅛c for Cumberlands. The same, boxed, ½c above these prices. Long clears and short ribs, boxed, 10c, seller January; do short clears, 10¼c; do, shoulders, 7¼c. Bacon meats nominal. Mess beef, $8.25; extra mess do, $9.25; beef hams, $20.00@21.00, according to quality. City tallow, 8@8¼c; grease, 6@10c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $19.80; 2,000 brls do, seller the month, (or year) at $19.75; 250 brls do, seller January, at $20.00; 250 brls do, seller January and February, at $20.00; 750 brls do, seller February, at $20.50; 500 brls do at $20.47½; 2,000 brls do at $20.45; 4,000 brls do at $20.40; 250 brls do at $20.35; 1,000 brls do at $20.30; 3,250 brls do at $20.25; 750 brls do, seller March, at $20.90; 250 brls do at 20.87½; 250 brls do at $20.85; 250 brls do at $20.80; 250 brls do at $20.65; 250 tcs lard at $13.20; 500 tcs do, seller the month, at $13.15; 500 tcs do at $13.12½; 250 tcs do at $13.07½; 250 tcs do at $13.05; 250 tcs do, seller January, at $13.25; 250 tcs do, seller February, at $13.62½; 750 tcs do at $13.60; 258 tcs do at $13.55; 2,500 tcs do at $13.50; 2,000 tcs do at $13.45; 1,500 tcs do at $13.40; 250 tcs do seller March at $13.80; 250 tcs do at $13.75; 40 boxes shoulders at 7c; 100,000 lbs do seller January at 7c; 20,000 lbs green do at 6½c cash; 80,000 lbs and 1,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 10½c; 500 pcs do at 10⅝c; 1,000 pcs do at 10¼c; 250 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 11¼c; 40 boxes long-cut do at 11¼c; 1,000 pcs green bellies at 10c; 40 boxes long clear at 9⅝c; 400,000 lbs short ribs at 9⅝c; 100,000 lbs do seller January (last evening) at 10c; 300,000 lbs do at 9¾c; 40 boxes do at 9¾c cash; 100,000 lbs green do at $9.45.

Flour was very dull, there being scarcely any demand, even from the local trade, and none from outside. The market was steady, however, in spite of the weakness in wheat, holders being very firm in their views. Buckwheat was in moderate request, and bran quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported of 150 brls white winter extras at $6.00; 550 brls spring extras on private terms. Total, 700 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00, on track; 10 tons do at $16.25, free on board. The following was the closing range of prices:

Choice to favorite winters	$5.50	@ 6.50
Common to good do	5.00	@ 5.25
Choice spring extras	4.50	@ 5.50
Fair shipping do	4.12½	@ 4.50
Patent spring extras	6.00	@ 9.00
Superfines	3.00	@ 3.75
Rye flour	5.00	@ 5.25
Buckwheat flour	6.00	@ 6.50
Bran	16.00	@16.25

Wheat was rather slow, and averaged 1⅝c lower than yesterday, though Liverpool was reported firm. But the receipts at Transatlantic ports were on the increase, and New York showed signs of weakening, which brought out free sellers here, especially as more liberal receipts and a light shipping movement are causing a rather rapid accumulation of stocks, with very little prospect of a brisk outward movement before the new year. There was, however, a better demand from the short interest at the decline, which caused a firmer feeling in the latter part of the session. There was very little inquiry for shipment. At New York there is a partial clog, which is made worse by advanced ocean freights. It will take some weeks yet to reduce their stocks to a point that will tell on freight, and then there will probably be more life in the export trade. The prospect is that our receipts will be at least fair for the next month. Hence a bearish feeling on the part of local operators, and a decided disposition to "jump on it," though the bears are rather slow at going in heavily till they see the upshot of the attempt to amend the rules in regard to settlements in the event of a corner. If the rule now proposed be adopted, the shorts will have the advantage of being able to sell the market down without fear of being caught up. Seller January opened at 91⅛c, receded to 91c, rose to 91⅝c, fell back to 91½c, and advanced to 92⅛c at the close. Seller December sold at 90@91c, closing at 90⅞c. Cash No. 2 spring closed at 91c for regular; No. 1 do at 93¾c; No. 3 do at 85c, and rejected do at 80c. Minnesota wheat was in fair demand, closing at 92½c for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at 93¾c; 400 bu do at 93½c; 9,600 bu No. 2 spring at 91c; 11,800 bu do at 90¾c; 10,600 bu do at 90⅝c; 29,400 bu do at 90½c; 9,000 bu do at 90⅜c; 20,600 bu do at 90¼c; 16,400 bu do at 90c; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at 85c; 800 bu rejected spring at 80c; 2,800 bu No. 1 Minnesota at 96c; 800 bu do at 95½c; 400 bu No. 2 do at 92½c; 400 bu do at 92c; 400 bu N. W. at 91½c. Total, 118,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and averaged 1c lower on old, while new was only about ¼c lower than yesterday. New York was unchanged, and Liverpool was firmer, but our receipts were large, and there was not much demand for options, while the great increase in the percentage of rejected in the daily receipts, connected with the thaw of the morning, was rather freely commented on. As in the case of wheat, the market was affected by the uncertainty that prevailed with regard to the conduct of the Board in the matter of corners in the future. There was a much better inquiry for the lower grades for local consumption, and some was wanted for shipment. Seller the month (old) opened at 71½c, declined to 71c, advanced to 72¾c, and closed at 72⅝c, with cash lots at about 72⅛c. Seller May sold at 71⅛@72¼c, closing at 72c. New No. 2 sold at 66@66½c for the month, closing at 66¼c, and sold at 66¾@67c for January. New rejected closed at 62½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 72¾c; 11,600 bu do at 72½c; 14,400 bu do at 72¼c; 10,800 bu do at 72c; 5,000 bu do at 71⅜c; 2,000 bu old rejected at 65c; 1,600 bu new high mixed at 67c; 2,000 bu do at 66¾c; 3,600 bu do at 66½c; 16,600 bu new No. 2 at 66⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 66½c; 2,800 bu do at 66¼c; 1,600 bu do at 66c; 12,000 bu new rejected at 63c; 9,400 bu do at 62½c; 5,200 bu do at 62c; 800 bu ear, by sample, at 67½c on track; 10,800 bu do new ear at 70c delivered at Stock Yards. Total, 131,800 bu.

Oats were quiet and averaged ¼c lower, being quite weak early, and firm later. The receipts were small, but New York was quoted 2c lower, and the local weakness in corn also tended to depress oats. There was a light demand for shipment, and not much disposition to invest in options. Seller the month opened at 51⅛c, advanced to 52⅛c, and closed at 52⅜c. Seller January sold at 51½@52⅝c, closing at 52⅜c. Seller May sold at 57c. Cash No. 2 closed at 52½c asked. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 52½c; 1,800 bu do at 52⅜c; 4,800 bu do at 52¼c; 3,600 bu do at 52c; 2,400 bu do at 51¾c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 54c; 1,200 bu do at 53½c; 600 bu rejected at 50c; 600 bu by sample, white, at 54c. Total, 17,400 bu.

Rye was in fair demand in proportion to the supply, and steady at the advance noted yesterday. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 95½c; 1,200 bu do at 95c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 98c on track.

Barley was less active, but ½@2c higher, and steadier than usual. There were about the average number of orders on the market, and less offered for sale. Hence greater firmness, though New York was reported dull. Seller the month sold at $1.24@1.25; and seller January at $1.25½@1.27; both closing at the outside. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.25 for regular. No. 3 closed at $1.16 for A., D. & Co.'s receipts, but was dull at $1.12 in other houses. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.26; 400 bu do at $1.25½; 7,800 bu do at $1.25; 3,600 bu do at $1.24½; 10,400 bu do at $1.24; 1,200 bu No. 3 at $1.16; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu rejected at $1.07; 400 bu, by sample, at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.21; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.15; 1,000 bu do at $1.14; 400 bu do California at $1.65, all on track. Total, 23,000 bu.

LATEST.

Wheat was active in the afternoon and about ¼c higher. Seller the month sold at 91@91⅛c, closing at 4 at the inside. Seller January sold at 92⅛@92½c, closing with sellers at the outside. Corn was firm at an advance of ⅜c for the month. Seller May sold at 72c. Seller January (new) at 67@67½c, closing at 67¼c. Seller the month sold at 72½@73⅛c, closing late at 73c. Oats were 1c higher, closing at 53⅜c seller the year. Barley also advanced, selling at $1.26 seller the month, and $1.27¾@1.28 seller January. Mess pork was a shade firmer, with sales of 2,000 brls, seller February, at $20.55. Lard was steady; sales, 500 tcs, seller February, at $13.55; 250 tcs do, seller March, at $13.80.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was moderately active and firmer. Cash was quoted at $19.85@19.90; seller January, $20.12½@22.20; seller February, $20.55@20.57½; seller March, $20.90@20.92½. Sales were: 1,000 brls, seller February, at $20.55; 500 brls do, seller March, at $20.90.

Lard was steady; quotable at $13.10@13.20 cash; $13.25@13.37½ seller January; $13.55 seller February; and $13.85@13.90 seller March. Sales include: 3,000 tcs, seller February, at $13.55. Meats were quiet, being firmly held at 6¾@6⅞c for shoulders; 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs, and 9¾@10c short clear, all loose.

ABOUT CORNERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: How can corners be suppressed upon the Board of Trade?

There is but one way, and one way only, in which this end can be reached, under the present system of doing business, and that is for the Board to readopt Rule 13, repealed October, 1869, which reads as follows:

"Whenever any member of the Board shall claim that the fulfillment of his contract is interfered with by the existence of a 'corner,' the President of the Board shall, upon the application of any party to such contract, appoint a committee of three disinterested members of the Board, who shall decide as to the existence of a corner, and if they find that a corner existed at the time of maturity of the contract, such contract shall be settled on the basis of actual value as compared with other property of the same kind, but of a different grade in this market, and with property of the same grade in other markets, such value to be ascertained as near as may be, and a price to be fixed by a majority of such committee."

And then for every member of the Board having sales of grain or provisions which, by reason of the market being cornered, he is unable to carry out and deliver, to default upon his contract, and submit the measure of damage, upon such default, to the decision of the Board. Instead of submitting the measure of damage upon a defaulting contract to one man, and he a party to the contract, to be decided as his whim or avarice may dictate, let all the members submit to the decision of a committee of disinterested peers, under this rule, and we will hear no more of corners upon the Board.

This is the only way in which corners can be crushed.

The Board, as a Board, has no power to prevent a market from being cornered. The members, individually, by adopting unity of action upon this matter, have the power. The Board of Trade has no power to say how much or how little property a member shall buy. It has not the power to say that he shall buy a dollar's worth, neither has it the power to say that he shall sell a dollar's worth, either at some specified time or at no specified time. The Board has no power at all in the matter. All the power the Board has is simply to establish the measure of damage between its members, in cases of default upon contracts. It can and should provide rules to this end, tending to the breaking up of this class of trading; but unless the members, individually and unanimously, decide to avail themselves of the provisions of these rules, in the manner I have suggested, all legislating upon this subject by the Board is perfectly idle—a mere dead letter—and corners will flourish in the future as they have in the past.

If the members of the Board prefer to continue to submit the measure of damage upon a defaulted contract to the dictation of the other party to the contract, rather than to a just, fair, and honorable adjustment by disinterested parties, under the rules of the Board, just so long will corners continue to agitate the members of the Board, and raise havoc with the trade. The way I have suggested is the only way in which corners can be strangled, so long as short-selling upon the Board continues, and that short-selling will continue so long as Chicago remains the great and powerful grain and provision market which it now is there can be no question, the opinion of some parties, as to the naughtiness of the practice, to the contrary notwithstanding.

No fairer or more perfect rule can, I think, be drawn up to meet the case—for the measurement and establishment of damage upon defaulted contracts between members—than the above rule. It seems to cover the ground thoroughly and to provide for a full and just settlement. It embraces the same method for arriving at damages sustained as that which is adopted by every court of justice upon the face of the globe; and one would naturally think that this should be sufficient for the adjusting of trades between members upon the floor of our Board of Trade. In no other country, and in no other place outside of Western Boards of Trade is one party to a contract alone allowed to be the arbiter in assessing damage upon a defaulted contract, and why should it be so upon our Board of Trade more than off of it? You will see that I assume that when a market is cornered, and members are unable to buy in property which they have sold to make good their contracts, that they are *virtually* obliged to default in their deliveries.

A MEMBER.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.94@1.95.

BEANS—Were steady at $1.85@1.90 for mediums, and $2.00@2.25 for navies.

BUTTER—This market is without new features. So far as desirable table butter—whether packed, or in rolls—is concerned, there is a steadily liberal demand at fully the quoted prices, while in inferior, common, and medium grades the movement is sluggish at irregular rates. Stocks are moderate, and holders do not look for any material decline. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 33@38c; medium to good grades, 25@28c; inferior to common, 19@24c; common to choice roll, 25@32c.

BAGGING—Jobbers have further reduced the quotations of grain bags, Starks now being quoted at 32½c, and American and Amoskeag at 29c,—a reduction of a ½c. Trade, though exhibiting some slight improvement, is still dull, and the market is not strong even at present prices: Stark, 32½c; Lewiston, 31c; Montaup, 31c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag, 29c; Otter Creek, 29½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 16@18c; gunnies, single, 16@17c; do double, 26@27c; wool sacks, 54@57c.

BROOM-CORN—Trade continues fair and satisfactory. The market is firm, though outside quotations for choice and extra hurl are considered extreme figures by some dealers. Extra hurl, 11@12c; No. 1 hurl, 9@10c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 8@9½c; do, that will work itself into a common to fair broom, 7@8c; choice stalk braid, 8@9c; inferior brush, 7@7½c; crooked, 3½@6½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet but steady: Stucco, $2.25@2.50; New York stucco, $3.00@4.00; Louisville and Utica cement, $2.00; Akron do, $1.75 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 ⅌ brl; lime in bulk, 70c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.00@1.25 ⅌ brl; plastering-hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; building-brick (common), $3.00@6.25; Milwaukee and Racine pressed $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana, pressed, $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00.

CHEESE—Trade was somewhat more active to-day, but in other respects the situation of the market was substantially the same as noted from day to day for the past fortnight. Prices are steady and firm as follows: York factory, 15@15½c; Western do, mild, 14@14½c; lower grades, 9@13c.

COAL—Orders were not as numerous as during yesterday and the day before, but a very fair movement was witnessed, and prices were firmly maintained at the annexed range: Lehigh, $10.50@11.00; Lackawanna, range, $10.00; Lackawanna, other sizes, $9.50; Pennsylvania cannel, $9.00; Indiana cannel, $8.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Brooks, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.00; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at $1.50. The offerings were reported fair. Tierces were dull: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; flour barrels, 45@53c; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; pork staves, rough, $15.00@19.00; do, bucked, $18.00@22.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, $26.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@28.00; do, bucked, $28.00@30.00; flour-staves, $7.50@8.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9c; tightpoles, $28.00@33.00. Sales were: 1,500 pork barrels at $1.50.

EGGS—Fresh are quoted at 27@28c; old stock, 25@26c; pickled, 20@23.

FISH—The supply of mackerel is pretty large, and in the absence of any considerable demand the market is weak and unsettled. It will be seen that the quotations of the different grades are cut down 50c per ½-brl. Lake fish are inactive and nominal. Cod is in light stock and remains firm. We revise our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.35; No. 2 do, $5.15@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $9.50@10.00; No. 1 bay, $7.50@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $6.50@7.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; scaled herring, per box, 48@50c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00; ocean trout, 2 doz and 4 doz ⅌ case, $9.50.

DRIED FRUITS—Prices were not quotably different from those prevailing on the earlier days of the week, but some lines were more firmly held. Peaches, cherries, blackberries, and raspberries are in light supply. Stocks of imported fruits are fair. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, new, 19@20c; figs, layers, new, 22c; Turkish prunes, old, 11½@12c; do new, 14@14½c; French prunes, new, 15½@16c; raisins, layers, new, $3.25@3.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $4.15@4.25; raisins, Valencia, new, 11½@12c; Zante currants, old, 6½@6¾c; do new, 7½@7¾c; citron, 36@38c; lemon peel, 22@23c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan apples, new, 8½@9c; new Indiana and Illinois, 6½@7½c; Southern, 6@7c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do mixed, 6½@7½c; do pared, 22@25c; blackberries, new, 11@11½c; raspberries, new, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 30@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 24@25c; Naples walnuts, 16@18c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 13@14c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 10@11c; do second quality, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, firsts, 7½@8c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

FURS—The season is opening with prices materially higher for muskrat, skunk, and bear, and lower for mink. Dealers are buying the few furs now arriving at the following range of prices:

	Northern.	Western.
Mink No. 1, small to large	$2.00@ 2.25	$1.12½@1.25
Mink Nos. 4@2	.10@ .90	.10 @ .60
Raccoon, No. 1, small@large	.45@ .70	.40 @ .60
Raccoon, Nos. 4@2	.10@ .45	.10 @ .40
Muskrat, fall	.21	.20
Muskrat, winter	.24	.23
Muskrat, kittens	.08	.08
Skunk, black, prime	1.37½	1.25
Skunk, short striped, prime	.90	.90
Skunk, narrow striped, pr's	.70	.70
Skunk, broad striped, pri'e	.15	.15
Otter, No 1	8.00	6.50
Otter, No. 4@No. 2	1.00@ 5.50	1.00 @4.50
Fisher, Nos. 4@1	1.00@ 9.00	....
Wolf, No. 1, large mountain	2.00	1.75
Wolf, Nos. 4@2, mountain	.25@ 1.25	.25 @1.25
Wolf, No. 1, small prairie	.75	.70
Wolf, Nos. 4@2	.10@ .50	.10 @ .50
Beaver, choice, per lb	2.00	1.25
Beaver, stagy and heavy	.80	.70
Marten, No. 1	3.00	....
Bear, No. 1, black	12.00	10.00
Bear, No. 1, cub	6.00	5.00
Bear, No. 1, grizzly	7.00	7.00
Silver gray fox	5.00@75.00	....
Cross fox, No. 1	2.50@ 5.00	....
Red fox	1.75	1.50
Gray fox	.75	.75
Kid fox	.40	.40
Lynx, No. 1	2.50	....
Wolverine, No. 1	3.50	....
Wild-cat, average	.25	.25
Badger	.10@ .75	.10 @ .65
Opossum	.15	.15

Deerskin in hair, red and short blue, ⅌ lb, 40c; do gray, ⅌ lb, 30c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were selling slowly, chiefly in a retail way. Some parties are obtaining $3.00 for choice winter varieties of apples, but this is an extreme price. Malaga and Messina lemons, $6.50@8.00; Louisiana oranges, $3.00@7.00 per brl; apples, per brl, $1.50@2.00; winter do, $2.25@2.75; cranberries, $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do, $9.00@10.00; Malaga grapes, $5.00@6.50 per keg, and $10.00@11.50 per brl.

GROCERIES—Coffees are weak with a tendency to lower prices. Sugars are rather firmer in consequence of the closing of some of the Eastern refineries, and the determination of others to lessen their production. Rice is dull and easy, and sirups and molasses also display a lack of strength. Other goods in the list remain steady and firm. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35½c; O. G. Java, 32½@33½c; Java, No. 2, 29@30c; choice plantation Ceylon, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 23@23½c; prime Rio, 22½@22¾c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 20@20½c; roasting do, 18@18½c; Singapore Java, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica fancy, 23@24c; do prime, 22½@23c; Maracaibo, 22½@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do, short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@7¾c; Rangoon, 6½@7c; Carolina, 8@8½c; Louisiana, 7@7½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11⅝@11¾c; crushed and powdered, 11⅝@11¾c; granulated, 11⅜@11½c; A, standard, 10⅝c; do No. 2, 10½c; B, 10¼c; extra C, 10⅛c; C No. 2, 9⅞c; yellow, C No. 1, 9⅝@9¾c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 8⅞@9c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@8¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅝@9¾c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 8@8⅜c; N. O. common to choice, 8½@9½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 60@65c; extra do, 70@75c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 62@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 53@58c; common molasses, 40@43c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 7@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18½c; cloves, 55@58c; cassia, 33@35c; pepper, 27@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.45@1.50; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German Mottled, 6½@7c; Golden West, 4¾@5c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; True Blue, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9¾@10c; common, 8@9¼c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Dealers report an excellent demand for No. 2 and mixed timothy for shipment, and prairie for local consumption. The offerings were light and inadequate, and sellers were asking an advance. Very little hay is coming forward: Timothy, prime, $18.50@19.00; No. 1, $18.00@18.50; No. 2 do, $16.50@17.00; mixed, $14.50@15.00; choice upland prairie, $13.00@14.00; No. 1 do, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, or slough, $10.00@11.00. LOOSE, ON WAGONS—Timothy, $17.00@19.00; prairie, $14.50@16.00. Oat straw, $10.00@11.00.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand and supply. Following are quotations: Green city butchers', 7½c; green cured, light, 9½c; heavy do, 8½@8¾c; part cured, 7½@8c; green calf, 15c; veal, 12c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry kip, 19c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds prices; branded, 10 per cent off; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40c.

HOPS—Dealers report a fair retail demand and a very firm market at 35@42c for Western, and 45c for Eastern, cash, and 47c on time. Brewers are better supplied than they have been, but are not, by any means, heavily stocked. Many predict higher prices soon. Stocks in the West are light, and England is taking the best hops East, so that the deficiency at home is weekly becoming larger.

IRON AND STEEL—Were unchanged. We quote:

Iron	2 8-10 @ 3	rates
Horse shoe iron	4¼ @ 4¾	rates
Plate iron, common tank	4¼ @ 5½	rates
Norway iron	7½ @ 8c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	10½ @11c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20 @23c	rates
English spring steel	9 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @12	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8 @10 c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—A fair amount of sales was accomplished in this department, and the market again displayed a steady tone. Below are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 34@	36
Country harness	32@	35
Line, city, ⅌ lb	38@	41
Kip, city, ⅌ lb	65@	85
Kip, veals	70@	1.00
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	23@	27
Country upper	21@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	14@	18
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.20
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	33
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	43
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The country demand was fair. Prices are steady, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $11.50; do, 12x12, $12.00; 14x20, $12.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.00; do, 20x28, $22.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 28c; small, 29c; bar, 30c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8¾@9c; lead pipe, 8¼@8½c; cut do, 8½@9c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 33c; sheathing copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 12c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 to 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Were quoted at $3.62½ to the trade; 10@60d, per keg, $3.75; 5d and 8d do, $4.00; 6d do, $4.25; 4d do, $4.50; 3d do, $5.25; 3d do, fine, $6.75; clinch, $6.50; 12½c off to the trade.

OILS—Lard oil is 5c higher and firm. The advance is due to the decline in stearine. Carbon is active and steady. Linseed, whale, sperm, and turpentine remain firm and unchanged. We now quote as follows: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14@14½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17½@18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.12@$1.15; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 80c; linseed, raw, 83@85c; do, boiled, 88@90c; whale, 77@78c; sperm, $2.25@2.35; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05; do, extra, 85c; do, No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; elephant oil, 90c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 43@44c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15@15½c; naphtha, common, 12½@13c.

POTATOES—There was a fair retail trade at 85@90c for Peachblows, and 70@75c for Early Rose. Nothing was received on track.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was abundant and dull. Much of the stock offered was becoming soft, and receivers were willing to make concessions when necessary. Choice stock sold to some extent to the retail trade. Quail, ducks, and venison were slow and easy. Quotations: Turkeys, dressed, 6@10c; chickens, dressed, $2.00@3.00, or 7@9c per lb; ducks, $3.00@4.00; geese, dressed, $7.00@10.00; prairie chickens, $3.50; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75; quail, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, 12½c.

SEEDS—The offerings were light, which fact prevented trading, except on a limited scale. Timothy sold at $2.45@2.60; flax, $1.85; Hungarian at 80c. Clover quotable at $5.40@5.60. Sales 50 bags choice timothy at $2.60; 10 bags do at $2.55; 92 bags at $2.47½; 13 bags at $2.45; 50 bags flax at $1.85; 1 car Hungarian at 80c; 85 bags buckwheat at 85c.

SALT—Was steady at the recent advance. Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.65; Canada do, $1.70; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.12½; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TEAS—Remain without quotable change. Green teas are weak and unsettled, while Japs are comparatively: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do, choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 55@65c; common to imperial, 45@60c; good to choice do, 95c@$1.05; fair to good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, $1.00@1.10; extra Moyune, $1.30@1.35; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@65c; common do, 35@45c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The demand continues good at firm prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 80@85c; choice, 70@75c; medium, 58@63c; common to fair, 48@53c; poor to common, 42@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 80@85c; half bright, 65@70c; black, sound, 50@53c; common black, 44@47c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 33@35c; medium, 31@32c; common, 29@30c.

WOOD—Is dull. Only a limited business was doing at the quotations following: Beech, $7.00@7.50; maple, $8.00@8.50; hickory, $9.00; slabs, $5.50.

WOOL—There is very little doing. The quantity in store is light.

Good to prime tub-washed	55@57c
Poor to good tub-washed	45@52c
Fine and medium washed fleece	45@47c
Coarse washed fleece	40@45c
Medium and coarse unwashed	30@34c
Fine unwashed	27@30c

Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The volume of business accomplished, although not large, was fairly satisfactory for the time of the year. Slightly increased activity was noticeable in several departments, and the general market presents a firm, healthier tone than at the close of last week. The action of manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, in materially curtailing production, is beginning to be felt, and, while it is not believed that there will be any immediate, decided upward movement in any line, there can be little doubt that the revival of trade which will follow the close of the year 1874 will witness a very general hardening of prices. That higher prices are anticipated by the trade is apparent in the increasing liberality with which buyers are now ordering of the standard productions of both cotton and woolen goods. Stocks here are comparatively light, having been allowed to work down to as low a point as practicable, preparatory to the annual inventory. In point of assortment and general attractiveness, however, they have not deteriorated. Carpetings have not been dealt in very extensively, and prices continue to favor the buyer, save for a few of the most popular makes. Concerning bleached cottons the New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

"The demand for bleached cottons has been mostly restricted to the limited requirements of current trade. There has been a more general inquiry for leading makes, and an apparent readiness on the part of buyers to take hold of considerable lots at slight concessions from present asking rates, for which they have found but little encouragement. Manufacturers claim that the accumulated stock of the most desirable grades is much less in the aggregate amount than most dealers estimate, and that the diminished production will undoubtedly prevent a burdensome supply in first hands after the early wants for the approaching season's trade are satisfied. There is an increasing confidence on the part of holders in the maintenance of values of plain cotton fabrics."

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	10½c	Mystic River	9
Atlantic H, 4-4	10	Broadway	8½
Atlantic D, 4-4	9	Mackinaw	7½
Atlantic P, 4-4	8½	Langley, standard	10
Indian Head, 4-4	10½	Langley, A	9½
Indian Head, 7-3	9½	Cabot A, 4-4	10
Nashville	10	Cabot W, 4-4	9½
Appleton A	10½	Lyman T	8½
Adriatic	10	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	8
Wachusetts	10	Agawam F, 4-4	8
Stark A, 4-4	10	Tremont, C C	8
Augusta	9½	Empire State	7½
Gardner A	11	Neponset	7
Michigan A, 4-4	11	Nonpareil	7
Medford	10	Quaker	6¾
Macon	9½	Granite, B	7
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	11 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	10½c
Nashua R, 36-in	10	Dwight Star, 40-in	11½
Nashua O, 33-in	9	Continental C	10
Pepperell E, 40-in	10½	Boott, R R	9
Pepperell R, 36-in	9½	Boott M	9½
Pepperell O, 33-in	8½	Newmarket A	8½
Pepperell N, 30-in	7½	Massachusetts B B	8½
Crescent	10	Great Falls M	9
Prescott X L	10	Great Falls S	7½
Indian Orchard, AA	10½	Great Falls J	8
Indian Orchard, EE	9½	Nevada A	8½
Indian Orchard, NN	8½	Portsmouth P	6¾
Indian Orchard, BB	7½	Mohawk	6
PRINTS.			
Merrimac F. Pink	10 c	Amoskeag	7½c
Merrimac D	9	Freeman	8
Pacific	9½	Mourning	9
Hamilton	9	Shirting	8½
Richmond	9	Mallory Pink	10
American	9	Mallory Purple	9½
Sprague	8½	Manchester	9
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	7
Garner	8½		
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	8½c	Middlesex	9½c
Lancaster	11½	Glenarm	9½
Bates	11½	Bairds	9½
Amoskeag	11½		
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	12 c	Amoskeag, brown	10
Kearsarge	11½	Indian Orchard	9
Androscoggin	11½	Canoe	8½c
Amoskeag	10		
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	6 c	Garner, roll	6 c
Washington	6½	Warren	8
Smithfield	6½	Lonsdale	6½
High colors, 1c extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	17 c	Blackstone, AA	11 c
New York Mills	17	Hope	10
Utica Nonpareil	16½	Cabot	11
Wamsutta	17	Senate, AA	10½
Davol	15	Dwight Star	11½
Pride of the West	17	Hallowell, Q	9½
Langdon, GB	16	Newmarket, C	10½
Fruit of the Loom	13	Newmarket, H	9
Lonsdale	13	Boott, E	9
Androscoggin, L	12½	Boott, B	11½
Amoskeag	11½	Thorndike, B	9½
Auburn, A	12	Thorndike, C	8½
New York Ida	12	Green, H	8
Gem of the Spindle	11½	Green, G	8½
Hill, 4-4	11½	Vaughan, XX	8
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	25 c	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	16 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	23	Conestoga CT, 4-4	17
Amoskeag, ACA	25	Conestogo AA, 30-in	13½
Amoskeag, A	21	Methuen AA	19½
Amoskeag, B	18	Falls A	12½
Amoskeag, C	16	Manhattan	9½
Amoskeag, D	14½	York, 32-inch	21½
Amoskeag, E	13½	York, 30-inch	18
Pearl River	23½	Thorndike A	11
Conestoga extra, 4-4	22	Swift River	10
Conestoga extra, 7-8	19	Ocean	8½
Conestoga GM, 4-4	19	Pittsfield	7½
DENIMS.			
York Blue	20 c	Pearl River	19 c
York stripe	20	Nelson, IXL	16
Amoskeag	21	Curtis	15
Columbian	19	Warren, AXA	18
Otis, AXA	18	Warren, BB	16
Otis, BB	16	Warren, CC	14
Otis, CC	14	Uncasville, UCA	14
Beaver Creek, AA	17	Warregan	13
Beaver Creek, BB	15	Haymaker	10
Beaver Creek, CC	13	Boston	9½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	19 c	American, 6-3	11½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	15	American, 3-3	10½
Amoskeag, 3-3	13	Hamilton, 6-3	15
Uncasville, A	10@11	Hamilton, 3-3	14
Uncasville, UCA	12@13		
CHEVIOT STRIPES.			
Whittenton, AA	15 c	Everett	17 c
Whittenton, B	12	Union, AA	15
Whittenton, XX	16	Union, Plaid	17
Amoskeag	16	Union, A	14
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Carpet warps	20@30 c	Batts	8@30 c
Twines	20@30	Cotton yarn	29
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	70 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	70 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	70	Willimatic	47½
J. Clark & Co.'s C.I.S.	70	Green & Daniels'	40
Hall & Manning's	35		

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The receipts since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,864	30,490	520
Tuesday	4,163	46,604	1,792
Wednesday	2,000	36,000	550
Total	8,027	113,094	2,862
Same time last week	12,083	101,883	5,459
Week before last	8,304	93,355	4,092

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	245	2,631	419
Tuesday	1,008	4,815	442
Total	1,253	7,446	861

CATTLE—To-day's transfers made a larger aggregate than yesterday's and Monday's sales combined, but the increased volume of sales was the result of the greater inducements in the way of price concessions offered by holders, rather than of any legitimate increase in the demand. Continued unfavorable advices from the East keep shippers from engaging in active operations, while the purchases of local butchers are invariably light at this particular stage of the season. One-half the number of cattle offered would have satisfied the trade requirements, and, of course, the surplus was only salable at such prices as buyers were willing to pay. First and second class steers continue scarce, and such still command good prices, $6.80 being realized to-day for nineteen head, averaging 1,469 lbs. They were sold by Lott & Smith to Seigel. Two Christmas steers, averaging 2,110 lbs, were sold to W. H. Monroe by Gregory, Cooley & Co. at $8.00. These were the only notable sales of the day, most of the trading being done at prices ranging downward from $4.75. Stockers were but little inquired for, and, under the too liberal supply, sold irregularly lower. Good, thrifty lots were salable at $3.50@3.75, while poor to fair lots were a drug at $2.50@3.00. Sales of Texas cattle were chiefly at $2.25@3.75. R. Strahorn & Co. sold some 350 head within that range. The market closed dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	$6.25@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.50@5.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 600 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	2.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
22	Texas cattle	731	$2.35
20	Texas cattle	856	2.25
42	Texas cattle	786	2.70
16	Texas cattle	714	2.60
45	Texas cattle	809	2.50
40	Texas cattle	979	3.75
20	Texas cattle	1,001	3.75
131	Texas cattle	1,053	3.75
10	extra steers	1,245	6.00
10	butchers' steers	1,067	3.25
27	fair steers	1,159	4.30
13	butchers' stock	846	2.70
17	light fleshy steers	1,021	4.25
42	Texas cattle	872	2.50
33	good steers	1,216	5.00
18	medium steers	1,128	4.25
10	medium steers	1,141	4.25
61	good steers	1,193	4.75
36	good steers	1,119	4.50
64	Texas steers	916	3.20
38	Texas steers	997	3.25
114	Texas steers	1,067	3.12½
27	fair steers	1,160	4.30
18	good steers	1,247	4.75
19	stock steers	965	3.75
54	good steers	1,143	4.90
38	light fleshy steers	1,072	3.75
16	Cherokee steers	925	3.50
19	extra steers	1,469	6.80
10	good steers	1,160	5.40
24	good steers	1,140	4.90

HOGS—The fresh receipts were some 10,000 less than yesterday's, but the supply actually on sale was considerably larger, there being not fewer than 30,000 hogs left over unsold from yesterday. Trade opened very slow this morning at a reduction of 15@20c from Tuesday's prices, or at an aggregate decline, since Saturday, of fully 30@40c per 100 lbs. As the day wore away there was some slight improvement in the demand, but the market remained weak and unsettled to the close. While all grades were dull, common light, and coarse uneven lots were especially so, and enough of those descriptions now lie in the pens to meet all demands that are likely to exist during the present week. For good to choice packing hogs sellers predict a better market before the close of the week. Sales were at $5.50@6.00 for skippers, at $6.25@6.50 for common, at $6.60@6.70 for medium, and at $6.75@7.20 for good to choice. Extra fetched $7.25@7.45.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
69	243	$6.75	44	215	$6.80	169	287	$7.20
70	185	6.37½	60	207	6.70	103	307	7.20
41	145	6.00	51	285	6.75	89	351	7.40
57	220	6.50	23	245	5.50	171	282	7.00
57	286	7.00	56	211	6.60	48	297	7.20
46	340	7.30	46	203	6.50	165	320	7.25
39	335	7.00	73	192	6.55	84	302	7.15
70	251	6.75	87	208	6.70	155	239	7.00
98	269	6.75	117	206	6.70	44	400	7.40
55	282	6.70	170	173	6.00	55	278	6.75
43	189	6.50	58	220	6.60	64	190	6.25
56	262	6.80	46	202	6.50	141	187	6.25
315	173	6.25	62	199	6.50	53	245	6.75
46	266	7.00	101	215	6.75	149	169	6.50
50	287	6.90	109	289	9.10	243	201	6.70
50	303	7.00	58	248	6.90	42	162	6.00
103	304	7.05	119	282	7.10	141	187	6.25
265	230	7.05	205	271	7.00	55	277	6.75
100	212	7.05	103	264	6.55	57	289	6.05
52	302	7.15	186	273	7.10	55	252	6.60
59	200	7.10	199	321	7.20	43	281	6.60
140	173	6.00	76	324	7.20	46	339	7.05
50	194	6.60	48	328	6.85	52	296	7.05
44	400	7.45	55	275	7.00	192	292	6.90

SHEEP—There was a firmer market for good to choice mutton qualities, but for the poorer grades prices underwent no perceptible change for the better. The light receipts of to-day gave sellers an opportunity to work off the accumulations of yesterday, and the pens are now well cleared. Conover & Hall sold a choice drove, averaging 115 lbs, at $5.00, but the ruling rates were $3.00@4.25 for common to prime.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2.—HOGS—Dull and lower; some 15,500 unsold; common, $6.25@6.75; medium to fair packing, $6.90@7.10; good packing and butchers', $7.70@7.35; Receipts, 18,938; shipments, 95.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts of the week thus far, 7,038. Market active for good to medium cattle at yesterday's prices. Common stock off ¼@½c. But few prime droves offering. About 2,200 disposed of. Sales 900 Illinois steers, averaging 980@1,427, at $4.00@6.75; 19 Illinois oxen, averaging 1,464, at $5.00; 400 Indiana steers, averaging 1,017@1,287, at $4.50@5.60; 109 Missouri steers, averaging 973@1,372, at $3.35@5.25; 200 Indiana steers, averaging 1,00[illegible] 1,237, at 4.50@5.65; 18 Ohio steers, averaging 930, at $3.80; 500 Texas steers, averaging 931@1,071, at $3.12½@4.75; 71 Kentucky steers, averaging 1,380@1,392, at $6.25@8.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts of the week thus far, 8,600. Market slow and dull; buyers holding off. Canada lambs fall ¼c lower than last week; Western sheep ¼c higher; Canada sheep unchanged. Sales 1,800 Western sheep, averaging 71@90 lbs, at $4.12½@5.20; Canada lambs, 78@88 lbs, at $5.60@6.55; Canada sheep, $5.25@5.75.

HOGS—Receipts of the week thus far, 18,100. Market slow and a shade weaker. About 3,000 disposed of. Yorkers, $6.50@7.00; heavy hogs, 7.12½@7.35.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—HOGS—Receipts, 13,000; firm, but purchasers not buying, owing to the warm weather; few sales; common, $6.75@7.00; good to extra, $7.25@7.75.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400; dull and weak; offerings mostly poor; choice to extra native steers, $5.25@5.60; good to prime, $4.50@5.25; common to choice cows, 1.75@2.50; Texas steers, $1.75@3.75.

At the Brokers' Board this evening, $20.25 was bid for February pork; 13½c bid for March lard, 13½c asked for six months, and 13⅛c asked for January. Bulk clear rib, ten days old, offering at 10½c; and 10½c bid for clear sides for January.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head; for the last two days, 2,667. Supply fair; mostly common to medium; very few on hand. Good demand and prices firm all around. Best, $6.25@6.50; medium to good, $5.25@6.00; common to fair, $4.00@5.00; stockers, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 5,280 head; for the last two days, 7,985 head. Yorkers, $6.60@6.70; Philadelphias, $7.50@7.60.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 4,100 head; for two days, 7,800 head. Best, $5.50@5.52; medium, $4.50@4.90.

CHICAGO LUMBER-MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

Several cargoes were still at the docks, but the season is so nearly over that buyers do not appear on the market manifesting any great desire to purchase. Nearly all the cargoes now offered have been at the docks two or three days. A few more vessels with lumber are expected, but this week will probably be the closing one of the season. Concessions are made occasionally, but sellers generally refuse to dispose of their consignments until they can get old prices. Piece stuff is quoted at $9.00@9.25; inch lumber at $9.00@11.00 and $12.00@16.00. Shingles, $2.65@3.00.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was very quiet. The report shows the shipments to the country to-day to be only 878,300 ft, against 1,164,000 for the same time last year. The interior demand for shingles is fair.

QUOTATIONS.

First clear	$50.00	@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	46.00	@[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@[illegible]
Third clear, thick	43.00	@[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	33.00	@[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	20.00	@[illegible]
First common siding	18.00	@[illegible]
Second common siding	14.00	@[illegible]
Flooring, first common, dressed	31.00	@[illegible]
Flooring, second common, dressed	25.00	@[illegible]
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@[illegible]
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@[illegible]
A stock boards	36.00	@[illegible]
B stock boards	26.00	@[illegible]
C stock boards	15.00	@[illegible]
Fencing (16 ft.); outside price for dry	12.00	@13.00
Common boards, outside for dry	11.00	@12.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 ft and under	11.00	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00	@[illegible]
Pickets, square	12.00	@[illegible]
Pickets, flat	11.00	@[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	12.00	@[illegible]
Cedar posts, round, 6@8 inches	17.00	@[illegible]
Lath	2.00	@ 2.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@[illegible]
A or Star	3.00	@ 3.25
Shingles on track (A)	2.75	@[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s@23s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 4d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 6d@9s; white, 9s 10d@10s 2d; club, 10s 3d@10s 6d. Corn, 39s. Pork, 85s. Lard, 70s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—1:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and firm; corn, 39s@39s 3d. Lard, 68s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—5 p. m.—Lard, 68s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £12,[illegible]. Consols—Money, 92⅛@92¼, ex interest; account, 92½; '65s, 106½; '67s, 113¼; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 94; Erie, 25⅛; preferred, 38. Refined petroleum, 8¾d. Spirits of turpentine, 25s.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.—62s, 97¼.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Rentes, 61f 52½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 7⅜d; Orleans, 8d; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 7,800 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 39s@39s 3d. Lard, 68s 6d. Bacon—Long clear middles, 54s. Hams—Long cut, 50s; shoulders, 82s.

Refined petroleum, 8¾@9¼d. Common rosin, 5s 9d. Linseed oil, 26s. Spirits of turpentine, 25s.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Quite an active demand has sprung up for fine and desirable lots of fleece wool. The transactions of the week promise to be quite large. Manufacturers are evidently short of stock. They are compelled to purchase from week to week or stop, and holders feel that all the wool they have on hand will be wanted. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces to some extent at 52½@56c, including choice lots XX and light No. 1 fleeces at 55@56c. Michigan fleeces sold 49@51c. Fine and Western fleeces continue in demand at 55@62½c. Desirable lots now quite scarce. Pulled wools continue to arrive quite freely and are in moderate demand at 35@55c for common to choice, the latter price for best Eastern superfine.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Business, although light, was fairly satisfactory for the season with both commission houses and jobbers. Cotton goods in steady demand at generally unchanged prices. Brown sheetings and cotton flannels in good demand. Prints and printed shirtings continue fairly active. Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings, beavers, and jeans moving steadily. Fancy hosiery in good request. Black cashmeres active and scarce in low and medium grades.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Quiet at 14⅞@15⅛c; futures closed steady; sales, 38,700 bales; December, 14 21-32@14 11-16c; January, 14 15-16@14 31-32c; February, 15 9-32@15 5-16c; March, 15 21-32c; April, 15 15-16@15 31-32c; May, 16⅛c; June, 16⅜c; July, 16½c.

FLOUR—Steady; very moderate demand; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $4.10@4.60; common to good extra do, $4.90@5.10; good to choice, $5.15@5.75; white wheat extra Western, $5.75@6.25; extra Ohio, $4.95@6.75; St. Louis, $5.00@8.60,—closing quiet. Rye flour quiet.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 1c lower for spring; receipts, 24,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.17@1.24; No. 2 do, old, $1.14@1.16; No. 3 do, $1.03@1.07; No. 2 Chicago, $1.08@1.09; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.12@1.13; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.09@1.10; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.03@1.24; amber red Western, $1.17@1.25; amber do, $1.25@1.30; white do, $1.28@1.36. Rye quiet at 94@98c. Barley dull and lower; Canada West, $1.4[illegible]. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn quiet and firm; receipts, 8,000 bu; mixed Western, old, in store, 92½c; do afloat, 94c; yellow Western and new mixed, 87@91c; white do, new, 89c. Oats more active and in firmer demand; receipts, 11,000 bu; mixed Western, in store, 67@68c; white Western, 68@71c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar steady and more active; fair to good refining, 8@8⅛c; prime, 8¼c. Molasses—Foreign, dull; New Orleans quiet; fair to prime, 60@64c. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Refined declining; 10½c; crude firmer at 5⅛c.

NAPTHA—Western, 9@9½c.

RESIN—Easier; strained, $2.25@2.30.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 34½@35c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 28@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled; old mess, $21.00; new, February, $21.70@21.95. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet and firm. City pickled shoulders, in bulk, 8c; middles unsettled; long clear, 11@11½c. Lard closed easier; prime steam, 13⅞@13 13-16c.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 20@33c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 12½@15½c.

WHISKY—More active, but lower; $1.02.

LEATHER—Unchanged.

WOOL—Steady; domestic fleece, 43@55c; pulled, 33@50c; unwashed, 17@37c.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing, 28c; ingot lake quiet and firm at 23@23½c. Pig iron—Scotch unchanged; American dull and heavy at 23@27c. Russia sheet, 15@15½c gold. Nails dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat in light demand; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1.20@1.22. Corn unchanged; new low and high mixed, 90@92c. Barley quiet; Canada offered at $1.49.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; amber Western, $1.20@1.30; No. 1 red Western, $1.26@1.27; No. 2 do, $1.26; No. 3 do, $1.18; rejected, $1.15. Corn strong; new Western, 85c; do, steamer, 82c. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 62@63c; white do, 64@65c. Rye quiet at $1.00@1.05.

HAY AND PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Western quiet, steady, and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet at 17½c.

PORK—Active and higher.

WHISKY—Firmer and scarce; 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Dull and weak.

FLOUR—A shade better; superfine winter, $4.00@4.25; extra do, $4.25@4.40; double extra do, $4.60@4.70.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red, $1.07 cash and seller December; $1.13 seller January. Corn quiet; new mixed, 66@67½c; No. 2, 70@71c. Oats higher; No. 2, 55½@56c. Barley firmer; $1.00@1.25; No. 2, $1.32½@1.35. Rye better; $1.00.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; offered at $20.50 seller February; $20.37½@20.50 cash and seller the year; $20.25 bid. Bulk meats held firmly; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10⅝c; no buyers. In other produce there was nothing done. Lard lower; 13c for spot.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2.—COTTON—Easier at 14½c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn, 70@78c. Oats, 60@65c. Rye, 98c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $21. Bacon [illegible]. Sugar-cured hams, 12@13c; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½@10⅝c, ten days in salt. Lard, 14½@14¾c.

WHISKY—98c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 14c.

ale 1,300 bales; receipts, 340 bales; shipments, 1,3?5 bales; stock, 24,000 bales.

Flour—Unchanged.

Corn-Meal—Dull at $3.90.

Grain—Corn quiet and firm at 85@86c. Oats scarce and firm.

Bran—Firm at $22.00.

Butter—Choice, 35c.

Provisions—Easier, but not quotably lower.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—Flour—Steady.

Grain—Wheat firm; red, $1.20@1.25; amber, $1.25@1.30; white, $1.30@1.35. Rye, 98c. Corn in good demand; old yellow, 94@95c; new, do, 81@85c; new mixed, 83@85c. Oats scarce: white, 66c.

Provisions—Firm. Mess pork, $22.00@22.50.

Whisky—$1.02.

Petroleum—Steady; refined, 10⅞c; crude, in barrels, 9¾c; in bulk, 5@5¼c.

Butter—Firm and active; Western prime, 35@36c; choice rolls, 34@35c.

Cheese—Steady; fine Western, 15¾@16¼c; prime Western, 14@15c.

Eggs—Firm and active: Western, 32@32c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Dec. 2.—Grain—Wheat—Nothing doing; No. 2 Milwaukee offered at $1.06. Corn—No. 2, 86c; new Western, 79@81c. Oats, 60c. Rye, $1.00. Barley nominal.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 2.—Flour—Only local demand, but market stronger; double, $5.00; treble, $5.25@5.50; choice, $5.75@6.50.

Grain—Corn quiet and firm at 90@92c. Oats lower at 60c.

Bran—Quiet at $1.15.

Hay—Easy; choice, $27.00@28.00.

Provisions—Pork dull at $21.50. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders, 8c. Bacon dull at 9¼@13¼@15c. Hams, old, 12⅛@13c; new in demand at 15¼@16c. Lard quiet; tierce, 15¾c; keg, 15¾c.

Sugar—In light supply; good demand; interior, 4½@5½c; common, 5¼@6c; fair to fully fair, 6½@7c; prime, 8c; choice, 8¾c.

Molasses—Advanced; common, 40@42½c; fair, 48@50c; prime to choice, 52@56c.

Whisky—Quiet at $1.05.

Coffee—Firm; ordinary to prime, 17@19¼c.

Corn-Meal—$3.90.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 2.—Cotton—Dull and a shade lower; 14c.

Flour—Steady and in moderate demand.

Grain—Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1.08@1.12. Corn fair and firm at 70@71c. Rye fair and firm at $1.08. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2, $1.30@1.35.

Oils—Linseed oil quiet, weak, and lower; 77@78c. Lard oil fair and firm at $1.10@1.12.

Eggs—Steady; moderate demand at 27c.

Butter—Dull and a shade lower; choice Western reserve, 32@34c; Central Ohio, choice, 30@31c; medium, 25@27c.

Cheese—Steady and in moderate demand.

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal; $20.50 spot. Lard dull and unsettled; steam, 13½@13¾c spot, 13¾c seller February; kettle jobbing at 14@14½c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; 7¾@7⅞@10@10¼@11¼@11¾c. Bacon scarce; only jobbing trade. Green meats steady; shoulders, 6¾c; sides, 9½@9¾c; hams, 10¼@11c.

Whisky—Steady and in moderate demand at 93c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 2.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.11½; amber do, $1.08; seller January, $1.10. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed, cash and seller December, 69c; low mixed, 68@68½c; white, 70½c; damaged, 59½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; Michigan, 54½c.

Clover Seed—$5.60.

Dressed Hogs—$8.60@8.75.

Receipts—Flour, 350 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, none; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 2.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady, and in moderate demand; extra, $1.17; No. 1, $1.13; amber, $1.08¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; new, 75c. Oats, demand good at full prices, 54@55c.

Dressed Hogs—$8.50.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Dec. 2.—Flour—Dull.

Grain—Wheat fair and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92c; No. 2 do, 89½c; seller January, 90¾c; February, 91¾c. Oats lower and less active; No. 2 in store, 54c. Corn lower and dull; No. 2, 73c. Rye dull and nominally lower; No. 1, 96c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2, seller January, $1.28; No. 3, $1.09.

Provisions—Dull and depressed. Mess pork, $19.75; prime mess do, $17.50; extra prime, $14.50. Sweet-pickled hams, 11¾c. Dry salted shoulders, 7¾c, loose; middles, 9¾@10¼c, boxed. Prime lard, 13¾@13½c.

Receipts—Flour, 2,000 brls; oats, 500 bu; wheat, 53,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 5,000 brls; oats, 400 bu; wheat, 12,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 2.—Grain—Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.07. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 72c; low mixed, 71c; ears, on track, 67c. Oats lower; No. 1 State, 58c; No. 2 do, 58c; white, 59c.

Petroleum—Firm; standard white, car lots, 8¾c; Ohio State test, 10¾c; small lots 1@2c higher.

Receipts—Wheat, 2,800 bu; corn, 6,300 bu; oats, 3,300 bu.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Dec. 2.—Grain—Wheat firm; prices unchanged. New corn, 75@78c; shelled, 78c on track; 1c fall in elevator.

Petroleum—Quiet and steady; crude, 77@80c at Parker's; refined, $1.00¾@1.00⅝, Philadelphia delivery.

I. O. O. F.

The Wisconsin Grand Lodge in Session at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 2.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin I. O. O. F. convened in Insurance Building to-night at 7 o'clock. The Secretary's report was submitted, showing that dispensations have been issued during the year to sixteen lodges, and seven Rebekah degree lodges. It states that Oregon Lodge and Reedsburg Lodge, which ceased working two years ago, withhold their charters and property, which is a trust fund to be given up to the Grand Lodge on the lodge ceasing to work, or surrendering or forfeiting its charter. The Oregon Lodge is believed to have divided $1,000 among its members, which belongs to the fraternity at large, and this is taken advantage of by the Secretary to denounce dishonest members so shaping their conduct as to drive honest members out, so as to divide the funds among themselves.

MEMBERSHIP.

The number of rejected applications was	304
Initiated, admitted by card, and reinstated	2,651
Withdrawn by card	568
Suspended	268
Expelled	36
Dropped for non-payment	475
Deceased	12
	1,419
Net gain	1,232
Total membership	11,503
Past Grands in good standing	1,747
Sisters of Rebekah reported by lodges	1,265
Brothers members of Rebekah Lodges	510
Sisters of Rebekah reported by lodges	545
Brothers members of Rebekah lodges	1,055
Orphans reported	94
Brothers relieved	397
Widowed families relieved	89
Amount paid for relief of Brothers	$ 7,701.56
Amount paid for relief of widowed families	2,817.36
Amount paid for education of orphans	29.10
Amount paid for burying the dead	3,153.85
Total relief	$13,607.80
Revenue for term ending Dec. 31, 1873	$34,604.88
Revenue for term ending June 30, 1874	43,334.36
Total for the year	$77,939.24
Amount of widows' and orphans' fund	$ 23,487.33
Total assets of lodges reported	195,910.85
Current expenses term ending Dec. 31, 1873	$22,632.11
Current expenses term ending June 30, '74	36,386.05
	$59,018.16

The Grand Treasurer reports as follows:

Balance on hand	$ 4,642.03
Total receipts during the year	8,044.32
Total	$12,685.35
Expenditures and donation to Educational Fund	6,453.50
Balance forward	$ 6,232.85

The Educational and Asylum Fund now amounts to $4,990,71, the whole of which is carried forward.

The Finance Committee report the General Fund as follows:

Balance	$ 4,642.03
Moneys received to date	6,631.63
Interest on United States bonds	157.76
Total	$11,431.76
Paid out	5,198.57
Balance on hand	$ 6,232.85

The aggregate increase of funds for the year is $1,988.84.

The Grand Encampment to-day adjourned sine die, after hearing reports of committees, appointing the standing committees for the ensuing year, and electing the following officers: Grand Patriarch, Dr. J. H. Vivian, Mineral Point; Grand High Priest, M. H. Hotchkiss, Plymouth; Grand Senior Warden, T. B. Elliott, Milwaukee; Grand Treasurer, David Adler, Milwaukee; Grand Scribe, L. B. Hills, Madison; Grand Junior Warden, G. E. Weatherby, Shullsburg; Grand Representative, for two years, Warden Reynolds, Green Bay; Grand Representative, for one year, O. B. Parks, Beloit; Trustees, H. M. Mack, Milwaukee; Andrew Willard, Beaver Dam; D. R. Curran, Fond du Lac.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows was in session to-night and adjourned till morning.

A LOSING CONCERN.

New York, Dec. 2.—The New York *Times* says editorially, that the figures of the Pacific Mail Company show a total loss in operating the line during the last eighteen months of $2,425,-

McDONALD.

The Poor Fellow Has the Pleurisy.

Dr. Miller Is Feeding Him with Cathartic Sugar-Plums.

And Clothing Him with Plasters as with a Garment.

The Trial Therefore Goes Over.

It was expected that the trial of Michael McDonald, upon an indictment charging him with an assault with intent to kill James McGarry, would certainly have been proceeded with yesterday forenoon in the Criminal Court.

The case was continued from Tuesday, owing to the alleged illness of McDonald's counsel. Rumor had it that the Scotch haggis partaken of at the banquet of the St. Andrew's Society had disagreed with the gentleman's stomachic organs, and, as the connection between one's brain and one's stomach—especially a lawyer's or an Alderman's—is most intimate, it can be readily understood how Mr. Hervey was rendered unfit for any legal wrangle.

The court-room yesterday was not crowded. A number of McDonald's constituents, unwashed and unkempt customers, occupied seats on the benches for the public. But there was an absence of any of

THE "B'HOYS,"

the well-dressed scamps, parasites, and vultures of society, McDonald's confederates, who do most of his dirty work; and their absence can be attributable only to the fact that they knew of the dodge Mike had hatched. Two of the fraternity, emissaries, no doubt, to watch matters and report,—one a black-haired, black-eyed, low-browed fellow, wearing a heavy black moustache, said to be John Garrity, and another a blonde gentleman, with moustache and imperial trimmed a, l'Empereur, whose sobriquet is "Nick,"—were present, and had the impertinence to occupy seats within the inclosure which were designed and specially reserved for members of the bar and representatives of the press.

Judge Henry Booth was on the bench. The counsel present were: Assistant State's Attorney H. T. Birch, Assistant City Attorney C. S. Cameron, representing the City Law Department, and Mr. W. W. O'Brien (special counsel for Mr. McGarry), for the prosecution; A. S. Trude represented the prisoner. Mr. Hervey was not present.

CALLING IT UP.

Some minor criminal cases being disposed of, Assistant State's Attorney Birch, addressing Judge Booth, said: May it please the Court, I wish to say that Mr. O'Brien, who has been specially retained in this case, is here in court, and desires very much that the case of McDonald should be taken up.

Mr. O'Brien—If it suits your Honor's convenience, I would like to have the case proceeded with, as I have other engagements with which a further continuance or prolongation of this case would interfere.

SICK.

Mr. Trude—We cannot go on to-day, and for the reasons given in this affidavit which I hold in my hand and which I desire to read.

Mr. Trude then read:

A. S. Trude, being duly sworn, on oath says that he is one of the attorneys for said defendant; that, as preparatory to his (McDonald's) trial, affiant drew an affidavit and other papers necessary to insure for said McDonald a fair and impartial trial, and that said McDonald agreed to come to affiant's office last evening at 6 o'clock to execute said papers; that, on his failing so to do, affiant, in company with his clerk, John Graham, went to the house of said McDonald to learn the reason of his not coming to affiant's office, pursuant to appointment, and found that he (McDonald) was lying down on a sofa, and complained of being quite sick, so that he was unable to keep his appointment or go out into the open air; affiant says that said McDonald looked and had every appearance of being unwell. Affiant further says that he asked the said McDonald to come over to the Criminal Court on to-morrow,—that is, to-day,—and there to abide the order of the Court; that said McDonald expressed a desire so to do, and would go there, if possible; that, with that view, affiant caused all the papers and affidavits to be then signed and executed by said McDonald, as well as by other persons, in the manner required by law, and to properly guard said defendant's interests. Affiant further says that since the opening of this Court to-day he received the written certificate of Dr. Ben C. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent of this county, which certificate is hereto attached and made part hereof.

A. S. Trude.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2, 1874.

Mr. A. S. Trude:

Sir: I have just left the bedside of Michael McDonald. He is quite sick, suffering from an acute attack of pleurisy. It will be several days (the exact number I cannot state) before he can leave his room with safety.

Ben. C. Miller, M. D.

MR. O'BRIEN OBJECTS.

Mr. O'Brien—Is it customary to take communications of such a nature in this Court? That communication is not evidence in a court of law. The only object of that affidavit is to secure a continuance. Now, I am informed that McDonald procured this ailment,—actually brought it upon himself by getting drunk.

Mr. Trude—That is not true, and the man who says so——

Mr. O'Brien—Do you mean that I am stating an untruth, because——

Mr. Trude—Far from it. I would not asperse your character; in fact, I could not if I tried. I simply meant to say that you are misinformed. I know that there is a combination of gamblers to injure Mr. McDonald, and I think the information came from such a source.

LET US HAVE THE DOCTOR.

Mr. O'Brien—I repeat, that communication of the Doctor's is not evidence, and I would wish that he appear before the Court to make his statement.

Mr. Trude—It is part of the affidavit. Dr. Miller's word is his bond.

Judge Booth—I have the greatest confidence in anything Dr. Miller states over his signature; but it would be irregular to accept the communication and act upon it, especially as objection is made.

The Judge then ordered a subpœna to issue requiring the attendance of Dr. Miller in court at 2 o'clock, until which time further discussion in the case was adjourned.

SECOND HEARING.

Judge Booth and Assistant City-Attorney Corcoran were punctual in their attendance at 2 o'clock. The other counsel were behind time.

Mr. Hervey was in court, wrapped up, and apparently not wholly well. He took no part in the proceedings beyond an occasional suggestion to Mr. Trude.

DR. MILLER.

In response to the Court's order, Dr. Ben C. Miller was present. He was placed in the witness-chair, and being sworn, testified:

I am a practicing physician and surgeon.

Q.—Do you know Michael McDonald? A.—I do; yes, sir.

Q.—Is he a patient of yours? A.—He is; yes, sir.

Q.—State what you know about Mr. McDonald's illness. A.—Last night about half-past 11 o'clock I was sent for to attend Mr. McDonald. I went and saw him, and found that he was suffering from an acute attack of pleurisy in the left breast. I put my ear over the part affected and discovered a grating sound produced by the contact of the inflamed lung against the inflamed chest; it was just such a sound as would be produced by rubbing two shingles against each other. I told him that it would be probably four or six days before he could go out, and at that time I knew nothing about this trial, for I don't read the papers much. This morning I went to see him again. He asked me if he could not go up-town to-day. I told him no; and that unless he took great care of himself he might endanger his life. He then said to me: "As I cannot go, will you write to Mr. Trude and explain matters?" and I promised to do so. I cannot tell how long he will be sick. I gave him a prescription this morning, and, if he attends to my directions, I have confidence in his entire recovery, but not before a few days. I have been Mr. McDonald's family physician for the past two years; have attended all his family in every case of sickness, with one exception, and that was when one of his children had to undergo an operation of the eye.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined. By Mr. O'Brien: He was suffering from a very acute attack of pelurisy. I cannot tell when it commenced or when it took place. I first saw him about half-past 11 o'clock last night. He told me he had caught cold.

Q.—Do you know that he was down-town late last night? A.—I know nothing about it.

Q.—You are a regular practicing physician,—did you not interrogate him as to the causes of his illness? A.—Most certainly; I inquired into the history of the cause. He told me the symptoms. He said among other things that he had a stitch in his side frequently.

THE POOR FELLOW.

Q.—What did you prescribe for him? A.—Four doses of quinine and opium, a mustard plaster, and a few of what are called improved cathartic pills.

Witness continued: I saw him again this morning. I don't consider his case dangerous, but he is not in a condition to go out. I did not inquire whether he exposed himself or not.

Reexamined. By Mr. Trude: He did not have any appearance of having been drinking to excess.

Recross-examination. By Mr. O'Brien: Q.—Was it not dangerous for him to be out at 11 o'clock last night? A.—I don't know anything about that.

Q.—Did he not have the appearance of having been drunk? A.—No.

Q.—You say you have been his family physician for the past two years. Have you during that time seen him under the influence of drink,—I presume you know of his habits? A.—I know nothing of his habits. I never saw Mr. McDonald under the influence of drink; never saw him drunk; and never smelt liquor from him or discovered in him the effects of drink. And I may add that the only illness which he has suffered from to my knowledge was a severe attack of cholera morbus.

Q.—He did not tell you that he was out at a late hour last night driving? A.—He did not.

A PLAIN CASE.

Judge Booth—Dr. Miller's evidence is pretty plain, and it leaves no doubt, I think, that this man is sick.

Mr. O'Brien—Your Honor, if there is any doubt you have the right to send a physician to examine McDonald.

Judge Booth—Dr. Miller states that he saw him this morning, and he wrote that communication, as he states, without any knowledge of this case. The case must be continued until next term, which commences Monday.

LAKE DISASTERS.

Dangers Besetting Navigation at This Season.

Loss of the Schooner Sanderson and All on Board.

There are but few people living in a great city who have an adequate idea of the dangers besetting the sailors navigating the lakes at this season of the year. Who would think for a moment, while sitting beside his warm stove in a comfortable room, that at the same time hundreds of human beings are out on the deep and treacherous waters of the lakes, struggling with the elements to save their frail craft from shipwreck and themselves from a watery grave? Though the thermometer is below zero, and the fierce gale is splashing the waves over the decks of the vessel, still the brave toilers of the deep have to remain on deck and look to the pumps and the rigging. There are no warm stoves around which they can thaw out their stiffened limbs; they have to remain at their post and work for their lives. And yet, after struggling for hours, their strength finally gives way, the vessel fills with water, and down it goes to the bottom of the lake, and with it every human soul on board. In vain do the families of the victims wait for their return. In vain are their tears and their prayers. But a short time elapses, and the fears entertained for the safety of the craft are confirmed by the announcement that the vessel has gone down with all hands, and no one saved to tell the tale of their sad end.

About a year ago, when the Mollison went down with all on board, a cry of horror was heard from all sides. That disaster was considered extraordinary, because some one had always been saved to tell the tale. This season, however, has been so prolific of such disasters that they begin to become a common occurrence. It is hardly more than two months ago that the Wanderer was announced as missing. She lies at the bottom of the lake, and there will probably remain forever. On the 6th of November the schooner Atlanta left this city for Oswego, and she too has not been heard of since, and may safely be set down as foundered with all on board. A vessel, the name of which has not yet transpired, sunk with all on board about two weeks ago near Colchester. She wast first supposed to be the Telegraph, but that vessel reached the Welland Canal on Saturday. It was also intimated that it might be the scow Pearl, but it is not her either, for the wreck of the Pearl was driven ashore at Geneva, O., two or three days ago. This vessel revealed a sight which horrified even those used to such scenes. She was a complete wreck, and on board of her was found the body of a man supposed to be J. Graham, of Fairport, and the body of a boy aged 14, both evidently frozen to death, the remains being completely covered with ice. That of the boy was found lashed to the rigging. Nothing was found on board to indicate where the scow was from or where she was bound.

Yesterday the news of another of these lake horrors was received in this city. A letter to Mr. Otto Schoeneman, from Empire Bluff, foot of Lake Michigan, states that the wreck of the schooner William Sanderson came ashore at that point Nov. 26, with no light nor sign on board. The schooner left this city about the 22d with a cargo of wheat for Oswego. There is hardly a doubt that her crew abandoned her during the storm, and found a grave at the bottom of Lake Michigan. Capt. Charles Brown was her master, and he had with him a crew of six or seven sailors. The Sanderson was rated B 2, and was built at Oswego in 1856. She received extensive repairs during the winter of 1873-'74. She was 337 tons burden, and hailed from Detroit.

Strange to say, all the unfortunate crafts above described were what are styled "canal built," and nearly all of them belonged to Oswego. This does certainly look as if flat-bottoms were a failure, and no other vessels of that style should hereafter be allowed to float the lakes.

ALABAMA PATRONS.

Meeting of the State Grange of Alabama--Address of the W. M.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 2.—The first annual session of the Alabama State Grange met yesterday, W. H. Chambers, W. M., presiding. Fifty county Granges out of sixty-five are represented by 100 delagates, and others are yet coming. Each county, with twelve delegates or less, sends one delegate, and those with more sends two. All the State officers are present but one. The address of Mr. Chambers was very elaborate and able. He advised prompt action on the constitutional amendments submitted by the National Grange; opposed the plan of representation based on numerical strength, and advised the rejection of the amendment providing therefor; recommended that the Committee memorialize Congress on the subject of the cotton tax, and the appointment of an agent in Washington to represent the interests of planters; recommended a memorial to the State Legislature for a geological survey of the State, with a view of an official promulgation of its advantages in minerals, that immigration may be thereby induced, promising the cooperation of the State Grange in the work; reviewed what is known as the "deadfall" system—that is, small whisky shops established near large plantations, where the freedmen trade stolen produce for rum, to the ruin of themselves and the planters, and recommends that the Legislature be memorialized to put an end to such traffic; recommended a change in the system of deputies, by substituting a county deputy, or general overseer of Granges, in each county, who shall represent the county in the State Grange, and act as delegate to its annual session; acknowledges the obligations of the Grange to the national body for the relief furnished to sufferers last spring, and advised a suitable acknowledgment therefor. He also recommended the establishment of a Grange organ at some central point, to serve as a medium of communication between the officers and the Order; proposed the holding of a grand State fair next fall, under Grange auspices, and suggested the propriety of attempting some reformation of the abuses in the matter of chemical fertilizers, such as the erection of a home manufactory, under the supervision of resident chemists, supplied with cheaper and better articles. In conclusion he reviewed the agency and co-operative systems, and advised, as the best means of getting rid of middlemen in the provision business, that more attention be paid to raising supplies at home. Much of the disappointment arising from the co-operative system, as practically operated, he traced to the imperfect organization and the necessary friction in a matter so complicated and so new. When Southern farmers shall make their farms self-sustaining, there will be less complaint of middlemen.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Free-Pass System Abolished on the Western Roads.

A Referee Will Decide the Erie Injunction Case.

THE FREE-PASS SYSTEM.

MEETING OF WESTERN MANAGERS.

The managers of Western railroads held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of reaffirming the resolution passed by the Chicago roads about a year ago abolishing the free-pass system and to induce the roads west of of St. Louis to become a party to the agreement. The following gentlemen were present: A. A. Talmadge, General Superintendent, and J. A. Hill, General Freight Agent, Atlantic & Pacific Railroad; C. H. Chappel, General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Robert Harris, General Superintendent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Hugh Riddle, General Superintendent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; J. C. McMullin, General Superintendent Chicago & Alton; George Olds, General Freight Agent Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs; T. F. Oaks, General Freight Agent Kansas Pacific; A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; M. Hughitt, General Superintendent Chicago & Northwestern; L. W. Town, General Superintendent, H. H. Cartwright, General Freight Agent, and T. Penfield, General Ticket Agent, Hannibal & St. Joe; J. C. Gault, General Manager Milwaukee & St. Paul; L. D. Tuthill, General Superintendent St. Joe & Denver City; W. F. Downs, General Superintendent Central Branch Union Pacific; William Irving, General Superintendent Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska; Maj. Henning, General Superintendent Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf and Lawrence, Leavenworth & Galveston; M. R. Arthur, General Superintendent St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; A. Mitchell, General Superintendent Illinois Central; and M. S. Sargent, General Freight Agent Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

The meeting was organized with Maj. Henning as Chairman and A. C. Bird as Secretary.

The question in regard to the continuance of the rule not to issue free passes was discussed at considerable length. Much opposition was manifested to the rule requiring clergymen to pay more than half fare. Finally

A COMPROMISE

was effected, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That from and after the first day of January, 1875, the whole system of issuing free passes over and upon the roads represented at this meeting shall be abolished and discontinued, and that after that date no free passes or tickets for which the full regular passenger rate is not paid shall be issued directly or indirectly, in any form, by any railway company here represented, or its agents, over the road or any part of the same, to any person or persons, or for any purpose whatsoever; but that, aside from the officers, agents, or employes of said respective railroad companies, while traveling on their own roads, and while employed in the service of their own respective companies, all persons and classes of persons shall alike be required to pay the usual and established fare, except as hereinafter provided.

First—That annual exchange tickets with other railroads may be issued to a limited extent.

Second—That the issue of annual exchange tickets shall be confined to general officers, including General and Assistant Superintendents, and to the regular salaried traveling agents, at the discretion of each company.

Third—That contracts for the transportation of live-stock may include the passage of men actually in charge of stock and their return to places of shipment.

Fourth—That the issue of 1,000-mile tickets in payment of advertisements be confined to publishers residing upon the line of their respective roads, and shall not be transferable, but be issued in the name of the identical party to whom the ticket is given.

THE SIGNERS.

The resolutions were signed by the following roads: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Illinois Central; Chicago & Northwestern; Winona & St. Peter; Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago & Iowa; Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern; Gilman, Clinton & Springfield; Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; Western Union; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Hannibal & St. Joe; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; Missouri Pacific; Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs; Kansas Pacific; Davenport, Lawrence & Galveston; Missouri, Fort Scott & Gulf; Central Branch Union Pacific, and Iron Mountain.

THE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENTS

held a separate meeting in the evening, and agreed that after Jan. 2 they would cease going back on each other and trying to cut each other's throats, but would, after that date, make no contracts except at tariff rates. It was also agreed that, on all Eastern through freight consigned via Chicago and St. Louis, arbitrary rates will be charged after Jan. 1, 1875.

ERIE.

THE INJUNCTION CASE TO GO TO A REFEREE.

New York, Dec. 2.—The suit of James Angell, for injunction against the Erie Railroad and recovery of certain bonds, was before Judge Westbrook this afternoon on a motion by defendants for reference. W. C. Barrett, of plaintiff's counsel, characterized the statements on the affidavit, on which the Judge modified his injunction order, as false. The Judge said he modified the order not because he was grossly deceived, as the affidavit states, but because defendants ought not to be enjoined from paying the interest on bonds to

BONA FIDE HOLDERS.

Mr. McFarland then moved for a reference.

Mr. Hill said the issues should be framed. Plaintiff alleges as violations of the fundamental law of the Company the issue of the $30,000,000 mortgage, the creation of convertible bonds, afterwards covered by the $30,000,000 mortgage, the purchase of certain stock in the Buffalo & Erie Road, and of $1,000,000 worth of coal lands in Pennsylvania, and issue of certain dividends, and the answer admits all and seeks to justify them, so that no question remained but whether the issue of dividends was justified by the financial condition of the Company.

Judge Fullerton said plaintiff only wanted the inquiry limited, to which the Court replied the Referee would exclude improper testimony.

It was then agreed that an order of reference be submitted at 3 p. m. to-morrow, and the Referee be named by the Court.

London, Dec. 2.—Mr. McKenna, Erie Railway shareholder, obtained injunction in the Chancery Court to-day, restraining the Erie Company from applying the money, raised by hypothecating bonds of the second consolidated mortgage loan, towards paying the December coupons. The case will come up again on the 11th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PASSENGER RATES IN MINNESOTA.

The managers of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad resolved some time ago to discontinue all passenger trains over the road for the reason that under the reduced rates of fare fixed by the State Railroad Commissioners, under the new law, they did not pay. The action has woke up the Grangers along the line, who had by their opposition to railroad companies brought about this state of affairs. They have in large numbers petitioned the managers of the road to continue the trains, and promised to behave themselves in the future as good Grangers ought to do. So desirous were they of having the trains run that they requested that the fare be raised to 5 cents per mile to allow the road to pay expenses. The Minnesota Railroad Commissioners have had this matter under advisement during the last week or two, and yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of numerously-signed petitions of the citizens of Minnesota Valley for the restoration of former passenger-rates on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, and of the diminished revenues consequent upon a short grain-crop, and to enable said Company to maintain the present service of two passenger-trains daily between St. Paul and Mankato during the winter, the passenger-fares will be increased to 5 cents.

In accordance with the above action the Company has decided to run its trains as heretofore, and not take off the express-train, as contemplated.

FREIGHT MILEAGE.

Cincinnati, Dec. 2.—At the meeting of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, held at the Grand Hotel to-day, it was decided that mileage on eastward-bound freights between common points should be calculated by the shortest route, and rates should be made accordingly.

BUSINESS OVER THE CHICAGO DIVISION OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Baltimore reports show that the movements of freight are very active over the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Since Monday there has been seventeen car-loads of freight over the Chicago Division and thirteen via Chicago proper. Thirty in all have arrived in Baltimore. For the week ending the 21st ult., eighty-one car-loads of merchandise went from Baltimore over the Chicago Division, and, for the week ending the 28th ult., seventy-two car-loads.

THE COURTS.

W. N. Sturges Wants $25,000 of President How.

New Suits and Judgments.

STURGES VS. THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The motion to dissolve the injunction recently granted in favor of W. N. Sturges against the Board of Trade came up before Judge Williams, but nothing important was done. Counsel for complainant wished to have a continuance, which was opposed by the defendants, and after some consultation the case was postponed until this morning to allow them to take testimony. No affidavits were filed with the bill, and the answer having been sworn to by two persons gives it the force of affidavits. It is proposed to take testimony on the whole subject of what was done on the Board of Trade the day the vote was taken for expulsion. Apropos of this, W. N. Sturges yesterday began a suit in case against George M. How, President of the Board of Trade, laying the damages at $25,000. The declaration has not been filed yet, but Mr. Sturges' claim in general is that on the 23d of November, Mr. How, acting as President, refused to put a motion to the Board to dismiss the proceedings, and also that on an appeal to the Board from this refusal he refused again to put the question of the right or wrong of the refusal, alleging that the motion was out of order. Sturges thinks the conduct of Mr. How was influenced by personal motives, and was uncalled for, improper, and malicious. Hence the suit.

BILL TO SET ASIDE SALE.

Thomas Cobb, as guardian of Fannie Hendricks, filed a bill against Philip Scanlon to set aside an alleged fraudulent conveyance. Complainant states that in October last Mrs. Hendricks was adjudged to be insane, and he was appointed guardian of her estate. Long before that time—but, as is claimed, while she was insane—Mrs. Hendricks had sold to Scanlon Lot 17, in George H. Bliss' Subdivision of Block 127, in School Section Addition, for the apparent consideration of $500. The lot has a brick house on it, the annual rent of which is about $800. Complainant alleges that the conveyance was made when Mrs. Hendricks was insane; that no consideration was paid, and therefore seeks to have it set aside, and also recover the amount of the rents received by Scanlon since such pretended transfer.

ITEMS.

Judge Gary is engaged in hearing the case of Peter Marr against the city. This case seems to be as endless as the chancery suit in Dickens' "Bleak House." A default was taken against the city for $8,740.21 the 18th of last April. This was set aside by stipulation, the plaintiff being willing to have the case tried on its merits. May 9, a trial was had by a jury, and a verdict of $2,000 rendered for the plaintiff. He thought this too little, and moved for a new trial. This motion was subsequently withdrawn, and a judgment rendered, which also was set aside by stipulation, the city being willing to give as well as receive courtesies, and now a second trial is in progress. The suit is brought to recover a balance of about $9,000 due for building the Harrison Street Police Station.

Judge Jameson will hear the objections to the assessments of benefits for the improvement of Van Buren street to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

H. G. Fuller began a suit for $3,000 against John Klein & Co.

E. N. Louis and Nathan Blinn commenced an action against Bernard Engel and Isaac Livingston, claiming $1,200.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

An order for a composition meeting in the case of B. C. Wilkins et al. was made, to be held Dec. 16.

G. W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Cook Brothers.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

David and Bernhard Mergentheim sued Philip Schmidt.

George Cobleigh sued C. M. Munson, George S. Clark, and Bartrand M. Munson.

Frederick Koeppe commenced a suit in trespass against Henry B. Dike, laying damages at $30,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The University of Notre Dame sued F. P. Dwyer and N. S. Peck for $1,000.

Eli Kinney & Co. commenced a suit in assumpsit to recover $40,000 of Samuel J. Walker.

John H. Skeele began a suit for $3,500 against the same defendant.

William Lill filed a bill against Jonathan W. Steele and wife and Robert S. Wilson to foreclose a mortgage for $8,000 on Lots 15 and 16 in Bickerdike & Steele's Subdivision of Sec. 28, 40, 14.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of William M. Chidister, deceased, his will was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Sarah C. Chidister, and her individual bond for $30,000 was approved. The following is the will of the deceased:

I, William M. Chidister, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, do hereby make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, that is to say:

First—I require that all my just debts and liabilities be paid out of the first moneys which shall come to the hands of my executrix, hereinafter named.

Second—I give, devise, and bequeath to my beloved mother, Sarah C. Chidister, of said Chicago (sometime known as Sarah C. Muzzy), all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real and personal, except as hereinafter named, after the payment of my debts, to be and remain her sole and separate estate forever, with full and complete power to use, sell, devise, bequeath, or otherwise dispose of the same as she may desire; provided, however, that, in case there shall be received from the Washington Life-Insurance Company, of New York, in which Company I now hold a policy of insurance for $5,000, or sufficient sum to pay the same, I hereby direct that out of the property of my said mother, at her decease, there shall be paid to my friend Sarah B. Little, of Rockford, Ill., the sum of $2,500, to be hers absolutely. The balance of the proceeds of such policy, or in case of the death of said Sarah B. Little before my said mother's decease, then the whole of such proceeds, to go to and be the property of my said mother, in the same manner as my other property.

Third—In case, however, that my said mother shall die intestate, and not having disposed of the property hereby bequeathed and devised to her, or any part thereof, or the proceeds thereof, then the property so remaining shall go to and be divided among the surviving children of my mother's brother, Charles R. Crocker, of Vesta, Broome County, New York, and George W. Crocker, of Union, Broome County, New York, and the surviving children of my mother's deceased sister, Jane Bowker, late of Maine, Broome County, New York, share and share alike, to be theirs absolutely; provided, however, that if said Charles R. Crocker shall be living at my said mother's decease, then, during his natural life, he shall be entitled to the income, issues, use, and profit of the estate which his children will be entitled to under the provisions hereof, they to take such estate absolutely at his death.

Fourth—I hereby nominate and appoint my beloved mother, Sarah C. Chidister (sometime known as Sarah C. Muzzy), executrix of this my last will, but specially provide that no bond shall be required of her as such executrix; and I hereby revoke all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Chicago, this the 20th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1872.

W. M. Chidister.

I, William M. Chidister, testator in the foregoing will named, do hereby make, publish, and declare this codicil to said will, that is to say:

I hereby revoke and annul the bequest named in said will of $2,500 to my friend Sarah B. Little, and instead thereof direct that there be paid to said Sarah B. Little, by my executrix, the sum of $500, out of any moneys or property in her hands remaining after payment of my just debts and liabilities and expenses of administration, to be the property of said Sarah B. Little absolutely.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 20th day of June, 1874.

W. M. Chidister.

Brockholst McVicker was appointed administrator of the estate of Charles W. Mappa, under an approved bond of $3,000.

On petition of John Dieden, County Agent, order warrant and venire returnable this morning at 10 o'clock to try the question of the alleged insanity of Caroline Handin, a pauper.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The McDonald-McGarry case was again called up yesterday; for full particulars see elsewhere in this morning's paper.—Michael Quirk pleaded guilty to the larceny of $10 from Wolfgang Spoolein; remanded.—George Rufus, tried for burglariously entering the carpenter-shop of Michael Clark, and stealing tools therefrom; verdict, guilty, and term of punishment fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.—Charles Smith pleaded guilty to the larceny of clothing from Robert Hewitt; sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.—Arthur Hutton, alias Lane, tried for burglariously entering the gun-store of Butler & Harris; verdict, guilty, and term of punishment fixed at imprisonment for ten years in the Penitentiary.—Peter Lawler and Eddie Bowen, tried for same offense; acquitted.—William Seymour, alias Dwyer, pleaded guilty to the larceny of $8 from Morgan McDonald; remanded.—John Ryan pleaded guilty to burglariously entering the dwelling of Edward C. Coolidge with intent to steal; remanded.

THE CALL.

Judge Blodgett—To end of calendar.

Judge Gary—284 to 304, except 288.

Judge McRoberts—181 to 202, except 182 and 195.

Judge Rogers—96, 113, 117, 118, 120 to 140, except 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 135, 140.

Judge Heaton—83, 84, 85, 87 to 95.

Judge Farwell—51 to 60.

JUDGMENTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Blodgett—N. A. Thompson vs. C. W. Kempster and T. L. Kempster; finding, $1,000, and motion for new trial.—Louisa Fairman vs. Goodrich Transportation Company; verdict, $48.66, and motion for new trial.—M. McNeil vs Charles C. Merrick and Thomas C. Carroll, $940.80.—L. B. Lemon vs. G. L. Cula and George H. Eaton, $1,994.75.—James Irons vs. Manufacturers' National Bank, $12,408.51.—W. A. Montgomery vs. E. P. Havens, as garnishee; conditional judgment, $377.

Superior Court—Judge McRoberts—John Rawle et al. vs. Barbara McMahon; verdict, $991.

Circuit Court—Judge Rogers—Lydia Bennett vs. Thomas E. Gavin; verdict, $800, and motion for new trial.

Judge Tree—R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of Annie J. Johnson, vs. Edwin Lee Brown, $6,920.—Susanna Burger vs. Frank Burger, $77.15.

EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.—Reports from the three Normal Schools, made to the State Board to-day, show an enrollment of 122 pupils at St. Cloud, 217 at Mankato, and 517 at Winona. Graduates during year: St. Cloud, 15; Mankato, 8; Winona, 29, with 20 more to graduate at the close of the present term from the Winona School. The St. Cloud School, since its organization six years ago, has sent out 233 teachers, of whom 60 are graduates. The Winona School, in the same time, has sent out 209 graduates. All three schools are reported in a flourishing condition, with prospects of largely increasing graduating classes each year. Prof. Phelps mentions several most successful graded schools in new counties established by graduates from Winona. So far as professional educators are concerned, the antagonism to Prof. Phelps which has been notably prominent for several years, appears to have been abandoned, and the present meeting of the Board and Normal School Principals is the most harmonious one for years.

LEGAL.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of certain orders duly made and entered of record, in certain actions pending within the State of Illinois, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the Chancery side thereof, wherein The Great Western Telegraph Company is a party, O. H. Horton, Esq., of Chicago, has been duly appointed Receiver of The Great Western Telegraph Company and all its property and effects of every nature whatsoever, and, having executed the bond required by said orders, is invested with all the powers of Receiver according to law.

By the orders aforesaid it has been referred to Hiram M. Chase, Master in Chancery of said Court, "to take evidence bearing upon, and report the indebtedness of said corporation, except the alleged bonded indebtedness of 1874, and the said Master in Chancery is hereby directed to forthwith publish in The Chicago Tribune and *Inter-Ocean* for seven consecutive days to all creditors of The Great Western Telegraph Company notifying them in effect of the appointment of the said Receiver and of the order of reference, and upon a certain day to be named in said notice not more than ten days from the first publication of said notice all creditors of said Great Western Telegraph Company present their claims to said Master in Chancery for adjudication, together with such proofs as they may choose to present to establish the same, and that, in default of so doing, their claims will be debarred and disallowed.

"The said Master, after the receipt of said claims, shall, upon due notice to said Receiver, hear, receive, and report the proofs and counter proofs upon all claims, and shall also report his findings thereupon to the Court for final adjudication.

"It is further ordered that the said Master in Chancery shall take and report proof bearing upon the nature of the alleged bonds of said corporation, issued in 1874, but is not required to make a finding with respect thereto."

By further order it is provided that the said Master shall conclude evidence upon said claims and make report thereon within thirty days from the date of this notice, unless otherwise ordered upon due application to the Court and proper showing therefor.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Great Western Telegraph Company to present all claims for adjudication, together with proofs thereof, to the undersigned, Master in Chancery, at his office, No. 30 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter, within the time limited in said orders as aforesaid, as the matter can be had, and in default thereof claims will be debarred and disallowed in pursuance of the orders as aforesaid.

Dated Chicago, Nov. 28, 1874.

HIRAM M. CHASE,
Master in Chancery of Cook Co., Circuit Court.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. || Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Winona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Keokuk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Ft. Dodge Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE CITY.

MAHER—FARWELL.

REVIEW OF THE CASE.

The Maher-Farwell case, after having dragged its slow length along for over a year, and after having been made to do service in the elections, to help destroy Mr. Farwell, has at length been consigned to oblivion, by the decision of Judge Williams, published yesterday. Now Maher shall pester Farwell no more, nor delight his own imagination any longer with dreams of a quiet old age, after a life of poker battles, in the mansion built from the proceeds of those 80 acres. Barney Caulfield will not get a slice of the booty as a reward for his legal accumen and forensic eloquence, that is if he were to be so rewarded, in any event of which fact there is no information sufficient to form a belief. The Trussel heirs and others in possession will rest in peace. Farwell will go the even tenor of his way just as if Hugh Maher did not exist.

The Maher-Farwell case is of

A QUASI-PUBLIC CHARACTER.

A short review of it here will not therefore be without its interest. It is not every day that a Representative in the United States Congress is sued for a gambling debt by a Hugh Maher. Sept. 12, 1873, Hugh Maher commenced a suit in chancery, alleging in his bill that in November, 1855, himself and a Mr. Wonder contracted with Thomas B. King for the purchase of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 30, in Township 39, north Range 13, east of the third principal meridian, in the sum of $5,100, to be paid in small installments, running from that time to Nov. 20, 1865, when the last payment, a large one, of $2,400, was to be paid, and the deed to be made to Maher and Wonder. Prior to Dec. 12, 1860, Maher bought out Wonder, and became alone entitled to the deed, when all the payments were made. Before this last-named date, however, Maher alleged that he owed Farwell a

"DEBT OF HONOR"

for $1,700,—that is, a gambling debt won by Farwell from Maher at cards by "fraudulent devices and contrivances." For this debt, Maher said that Farwell held his promissory note, and that to secure said note Maher conveyed the land above described to Farwell in fee simple; on condition, however,—so Maher claimed in his bill,—that Farwell should reconvey the land to him on payment of the "gambling" debt.

The bill alleged further that Farwell

HELD THE DEED IN TRUST,

and that the complainant, Maher, had always supposed, until a few days previous to bringing his suit, that Farwell still held the title to the land, and held it in trust. Six years after, he alleges, he was anxious to pay Farwell; but that when he talked about redemption Farwell wanted $1,000 more than was his due. After this, Maher informed the Court, he did not go near Farwell on account of his exorbitant demands; and also because of ill-health, etc. He protested that he did not intend to do injustice to Farwell, and was willing to pay him the gambling debt he owed him. Farwell had, on Oct. 12, 1866,

CONVEYED A PORTION OF THE LAND

conveyed to him by Maher, equal to 60 acres, to Charles B. Pope, who conveyed to P. L. Eaton, George Eaton, and the Trussells; and George E. Eaton and Trussell conveyed to W. W. Perkins. Farwell also conveyed 20 acres by warranty deed to Alexander White for $9,000. When last election came, Mr. Farwell, it was thought, would wish the case postponed. His solicitor, however, advised that it should be tried without delay, even in the midst of the election excitement. Hence

THE FOLLOWING NOTE:

"CIRCUIT COURT, COOK COUNTY.

'*Hugh Maher v. Charles B. Farwell:*

"Please take notice that I shall insist upon the hearing of the above entitled cause on the day for which it was set, to wit, on the 19th inst.

"Oct. 12, 1874.

"GEO. W. SMITH, Solicitor for Farwell.

"To Dickey and Caulfield, Esqs."

M. Caulfield announced to the Court, Oct. 20, 1874, that as he could not present to the Court such a case as would probably obtain for his client a continuance, he would proceed. He called upon Mr. Farwell as a witness to support Maher's allegations.

FARWELL CLAIMED

that he purchased the land for about $3,500. The deed he said was given to him as the completion of the purchase. He paid Maher for the land in his (Maher's) own notes, and a check of Maher's. The check was for $500, and was given for a bet on Lincoln's election, which Farwell won from Maher. The notes were notes made to different parties by Maher, which Farwell agreed to take up in consideration of the deed.

When Mr. Farwell's testimony was in, Maher's solicitor applied to the Court for

LEAVE TO AMEND THE BILL

to conform it to the statements of Mr. Farwell. The motion was not decided then, and Mr. Maher was called by Mr. Caulfield. Maher, in his testimony, claimed that the consideration of the deed was, as alleged in his bill, for a gambling debt. In the course of Maher's examination the following question was put to him by his lawyer: "Now, I will ask you to state if at any time, during the year 1860, you lost money with Mr. Farwell, and put up your note as an evidence of indebtedness contracted at the card-table?" Here came the tug of war. Gen. Smith, Mr. Farwell's attorney, objected. He said: "The complainants have already called Mr. Farwell, and have shown by him that he held no note of Mr. Maher, as alleged in the bill. Now, I submit that they cannot go on and contradict the testimony." The objection was overruled and Mr. Maher allowed to contradict Farwell, who had been previously called as a witness in his favor.

After Maher's evidence contradicting Farwell's was in the question of amending the bill to make it correspond with Farwell's evidence was again raised. The Court took the objections under advisement. The decision was reversed, day before yesterday, in favor of Mr. Farwell.

This is the end of the case, and it is understood, from conversation with competent attorneys, that Maher could obtain no relief even under the state of facts alleged by his opponent.

THE IRISH CAMEL.

THAT PATIENT ANIMAL GETS ITS BACK UP.

Mr. A. C. Hesing, the self-constituted leader of the People's Party, having successfully punched the heads of all who have thus far showed him resistance, has been challenged by the gallant Phil, surnamed Conley, to punch the head of the Irish element in the People's Party. The gauntlet has been thrown down to him; let him take it up if he will. The spirit manifested by Mr. Hesing in demanding the appointment of so many Germans to public office has been rankling in the breasts of the Irish leaders ever since the last political caucuses. The action of County Clerk Lieb in not signing the contract in favor of Egan, and the decision of County-Attorney Rountree on the next day, asserting that the contract was illegal, proved to be the straw that broke the Irish camel's back. A meeting of the Irish leaders was called for Wednesday evening in the St. Charles Hotel, the Gibraltar of the gallant Phil. The attendance was not very large, as the leaders were not properly informed as to the purposes of the call. About sixty or seventy persons, including such leading lights as M. McQuaid and Michael Keeley, were present, armed to the teeth with volumes of epithets against the "Boss" and his hireling henchmen. Speeches, abounding in all the eloquence that can be expected from an incensed Irishman on such an occasion, were kept up during the evening. The "Boss" was denounced as an overgrown bully who thought he could have everything his own way. Lieb was catalogued as his doll, his footstool, anything but the impassionate Gen. Hermann. They even went so far as to say that his conscience resembled the remarkable overcoat which he usually wears,—it was of such a pattern that it covered a broomstick as gracefully as it would a haystack. Rountree was written down as an ass. He was a modern Dogberry, whose legal opinions could be changed by the slightest puff of wind, especially a puff coming in stentorian tones from the terrible "Boss." Some one asserted that he had at first decided in favor of the Egan contract, but, when the "Boss" stamped his hoofs and bellowed with rage, he daintily reversed the opinion. The whole mob were alluded to in the most indignant terms. Several of the leaders asserted that Hesing wanted to run the whole party without conceding a thing to the Irish. The Dutch wanted the whole political hog or none at all.

An attempt at organization resulted in the election of Mr. Keeley as Chairman, and in a call for another meeting next Thursday evening at the same place. Future meetings will not only be devoted to furthering Egan's claims, but also to the redress of slights which several prominent Irishmen have lately received. The leaders are bent on obtaining redress, and will have it, should it even come to blows. The query is, Will Mr. Hesing punch the head of the Irish camel? If he does, in the words of Micawber, "look out for squalls."

LOCAL LETTERS.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since my return from the American Health Association, I have been asked many times in regard to the report of the Committee from the Board of Managers of the Home of the Friendless in regard to certain rumors which they were appointed to investigate. And, as the matter seems to be misunderstood, I desire to answer once for all, so that my friends will understand the relation of Mrs. Miller, Miss Thomas, and myself to the rumors.

At the time the first item was published in THE TRIBUNE, Mrs. Miller and Miss Thomas were members of the Board, and received many complaints from different sources; and, speaking of them in the presence of a TRIBUNE reporter, he made an item of it. This immediately called forth the indignation of the Board. Mrs. Miller and Miss Thomas then sent a communication to the Board, stating what the rumors were, and tendered their resignations.

This was put off from month to month without reading, until December, when the Committee was appointed to investigate. Col. Hammond came to me, and asked me to go with him to examine the witnesses, which I did. He then promised to submit the report to me before presenting it to the Board. On examining the report I objected to part of it, and asked him to change it, and I understood him, when he left my office, that he would do so. This was not done.

Since my return, I have understood that I was only too glad to get Mrs. Miller out of it, and that I would have agreed to anything. I now desire to state that I did not agree to the report, as presented by Col. Hammond, for it was not fully in accordance with the evidence taken. Also, that in presenting the rumors to the Board Mrs. Miller had no personal feeling against any officer of the Home, but believed that it was due the Home that such rumors should have a fair and candid investigation. That they were injuring the subscription list of the Home there was no doubt. This and this alone was the cause of Mrs. Miller and Miss Thomas sending the rumors for investigation to the Board, and not to make trouble, as has been alleged. This explanation may appear rather late, but I knew nothing of the impression of my friends until I returned to the city, or I would have answered them before.

BEN C. MILLER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1874.

THE COURT-HOUSE PROJECT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Amid all the official corruption and jobs on the public treasuries,—county, city, State, and General Government,—in view of all the jobs within jobs, and jobs which depend upon each other for their success, the people of Chicago and Cook County have, in the present hitch in the Court-House business, great cause for congratulation. Every tax-payer, outside of the parties to be personally benefited by the building of a new Court-House, will hope the city may, for months to come, continue to "be powerless" to carry out any arrangement with the county authorities, and pray for official blunders and Liebs to put a stop to official tricks and sharp practices on the part of the county for the purpose of rushing through a stupendous and useless scheme.

There is, and will be for years, no pressing need for a new Court-House. There is no need at all for one now. Was it not for the fact that money is to be made out of it by contractors and officials, and values increased for the few who own real estate in the near neighborhood, nobody would be found to demand the building. No man, from the standpoint of the real necessities of the safe and efficient transaction of the city and county business, and who knows what he is talking about, can honestly ask that a Court-House be built. The idea is nonsensical, and every advocate of the scheme knows it. Those who advocate it with most fervor do it because there is money in it. The city and county are both in debt, and both poor. Neither ought to spend a dollar for any new building or any improvement not most urgently needed. If public legislators will spend the public money recklessly if they can, then it looks like a special Providence for the public good when by some chance they find they cannot. As such our citizens will look on the present hitch in the Court-House project. Let us give thanks! X.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1874.

BOARD OF TRADE DISASTERS.

R. A. SLOAMER.

An allegation has been made by some merchants of this city to the effect that a Mr. R. A. Sloamer, a member of the Board of Trade, has been playing sharp upon them in the matter of buying barley and oats and issuing worthless checks in payment of the same. The following parties are represented to have been so dealt with: Norton, Son & Co., C. Lichtenheimer, Calver & Co., S. A. Hellmer, M. D. Stevens, Pope & Davis, G. Gerstenberg, George W. Adams & Co., and some others. A check payable to Mr. Gerstenberg, and drawn upon Meadowcroft's Bank, fell due yesterday and was thrown out. It was for $2,000. It is alleged that $8,000 additional, drawn upon the same and other banks, is also lost. The banks will hold the checks, as a matter of self-protection, until the matter is thoroughly cleared up.

Sloamer is reported to have left town. Now that he is gone, several people begin to discover that it was rash to trust him, as he was considered unsafe by several of the old heads for some time past. Meadowcroft's Bank used to loan him money, but, it is alleged, he never kept a regular account there. Others again say that Sloamer is in town, and will make matters all right before many days. Between the two reports, the parties most concerned must remain in doubt, for a few days at least, and Mr. Sloamer must endure the censure meted out to all persons accused of mercantile irregularity. Many people who know Sloamer well assert that he has always borne a good character hitherto, and they are astonished at the turn his affairs have taken in this instance.

JOHN WHITLEY & CO.

There was a rumor on the street yesterday that the business house of John Whitley & Co., known as the Marine Mills, at Nos. 66 and 68 North Canal street, had gone under, and in the failure had involved several business men and members of the Board of Trade, to the tune of from $20,000 to $25,000. A TRIBUNE reporter called at the office of Mr. Whitley yesterday to ascertain what grounds there were for the rumor, and was met by a young man in charge, who informed the reporter that Mr. W. was not in the city, and had been absent about one week, but would return in the evening. As regarded the rumor of the failure, the bookkeeper at the mills had heard of it, but said that he was unable to give any information on the subject. The reporter interviewed several other firms during the afternoon, and gathered the following information: Friday noon last the house suspended, with liabilities amounting to nearly $30,000, but with assets sufficient to cover the losses in time. The main losers by this failure are reported to be members of the Board, among whom are Mr. Leidveiter, $6,000; George Webster, $3,000; Byrne & Co., $4,000; A. G. Low, $3,000; Curtis & Co., $1,500; Stevens & Barker, $700. There are other parties, who lose in small sums from $200 up to $500, which are in the way of commissions, insurance, etc., which will swell the amount to about $30,000.

Mr. Whitley was, up to two years ago, the bookkeeper for Mehring & Pundt, of the Marine Mills. At the death of Mr. Pundt, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Whitley, then being out of business, formed a co-partnership with a gentleman named Church. Subsequently Mr. Church withdrew from the firm, and since that time Mr. W. has continued the business alone. In connection with the mills, he has dealt largely in lumbermen's supplies, and it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Whitley that it is through the inability of the lumbermen on the other side of the lake to settle the amount of their indebtedness to him that he was compelled to suspend. They think, however, that Mr. Whitley will, if not forced, be able to collect his assets and make a complete settlement. Two of the firms who were losers by the failure,—Byrne & Co. and Curtis & Co.,—it is stated, have signified their willingness to the agent of Mr. Whitley, as well as to his attorneys, to give him an opportunity to arrange his affairs without embarrassment to himself.

AN OLD SWINDLE REVIVED.

FOUR CONFIDENCE-OPERATORS AT WORK.

A quartette of two elegant females and two nobby males have been "doing" a number of prominent merchants in the most approved manner. The women have visited such stores as those of Allen & Mackey, Field, Leiter & Co., Sampson & Gilbert, Simpson & Norwell, and others, and ordered goods which aggregate in value several thousand dollars. The bland and persuasive females would produce bogus references, and have made sharp business-men believe that it would be all right when the bill was sent to Mr. Allen, No. ——, on South Water street, where he was doing a large business. The goods were then sent to the supposed residence of the parties, which, so far as could be learned last night, was on Division street, near Wells. An officer visited the place yesterday and found the house vacated, and some shoe-boxes marked "James Allen, 106 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill." This leads to the belief that the shoe-dealer who Sunday morning attempted to defraud his creditors by a removal of his goods is the same man who, in connection with one Miller, has been robbing the leading firms of this city in the manner described above.

It was learned that the women were in a prominent hotel yesterday, but the dining-room was piped off at breakfast, and no one observed who answered the description of the swindlers.

It is said that Allen has defrauded a Philadelphia boot and shoe house to the extent of several thousands, and also swindled Messrs. Pratt & Hall, of this city, to the amount of $400, the shoes having been delivered on the very day Allen had them removed.

Other rendezvous were used by the swindlers in the reception of the goods ordered from the various stores, and a large sum must have been realized.

The detectives have been busy in the endeavor to ferret out the parties, but the birds have flown beyond a doubt, and a concealment of the matter can prove of no special avail at the present time. The information obtained by the reporter is meagre, for the reason that all the parties concerned have been keeping the matter quiet.

THE MRS. DIX INQUEST.

NO VERDICT.

The Coroner's jury investigating the causes and circumstances of the death of Mrs. C. A. Dix, for which Dr. W. T. Akin is held, resumed its session yesterday morning at the Madison Street Station. Dr. Akin was present with counsel and a phonographic reporter. Dr. Akin's wife and father and several friends were also present during the day.

The first witness examined was the husband of the deceased, Charles A. Dix. His testimony showed that Dr. Akin had been his family physician, was a modest gentleman, and detailed the circumstances of his wife's visit to Akin's office as told by her, the substance of which has already been published. There was nothing new whatever in his testimony.

The next witness called was Julia Brown, the sister of the deceased. She testified that she lived with the deceased, and that while sick she told her the history of the whole affair, which differed very materially from the statements of Mr. Dix. The witness was confident the deceased had never attempted an operation upon herself, for she was very fond of children; that she complained to her of Dr. Akin's brutality.

The next witness was Annie Merrett, the servant-girl of the deceased. She said the former witness did not live in the family, and had not since she had been there, but was a frequent visitor. Her further testimony was to the effect that the deceased had attempted to commit abortion in several ways, but without effect, to her knowledge. Many of her details of circumstances and dates contradicted that of other witnesses examined, but not materially.

Mrs. Ellen Hayden, a neighbor of the deceased, testified to what she had seen and heard while attending the deceased in her sickness, but nothing new was elicited.

Dr. W. T. Aken, the accused, was then sworn. He admitted that the deceased had visited his office, and that he examined her professionally. Before coming to his office she told him she had attempted abortion upon herself, and he examined her simply to see if she had injured herself by the operation. He was paid $5 for the examination, which consisted of the insertion of a speculum, which he exhibited. The details of his evidence are unfit for publication. He denied the alleged crime in toto, and denied that the deceased had ever asked him to perform in any way the operation with which he was charged.

The evidence was concluded about 4:30 o'clock, when the case was left to the jury, which went into private session. It was soon ascertained that all but one of the jury had agreed upon a verdict, but that one held the jury for nearly five hours. Arguments of all kinds were used upon the rebellious brother, but to no avail. He could not see the evidence as his fellow-members did, and through hours of persuasion stood as firm as a rock. At 9 o'clock, by mutual agreement, the Coroner adjourned the jury until this morning, when the servant-girl, and probably Mr. Dix and Dr. Akin will be recalled, to remove, if possible, certain doubts in the mind of the lone juror.

Just what the verdict of the eleven jurors was, is, of course, not known; but it is believed by Dr. Akin's friends to entirely exonerate him from any blame in the matter.

GENERAL NEWS.

Counterfeit fives on the Traders' National of this city are circulated freely in Laramie and Cheyenne.

Mary Eleanor De Luce, wife of the engineer at the Transit House, died suddenly at that hotel last night, from organic disease of the heart.

The house of William S. Aiken, at No. 144 West Lake street, was entered by burglars night before last, who stole several articles of wearing apparel.

A week ago triplets were born to one of J. W. Doane & Co.'s bookkeepers. Their joint weight was 19 pounds. One was born dead, and the others have since died.

Thieves entered the open door of Mr. L. Skielvig's residence, No. 38 West Ohio street, at 8 o'clock last evening, and stole from a closet a quantity of clothing valued at $89.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by L. Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was: At 8 a. m.. 34 degrees; 10 a. m., 40; 12 m., 44; 3 p. m., 46; 6 p. m., 48; and 8 p. m., 48.

Pat Tousey was found on Randolph street, near Desplaines, last midnight, by Officer Tapping, bleeding from a deep cut under the left eye, and insensible. It was learned that Pat and some pals were quarreling over some booty stolen from some place, and the matter was finally settled at Pat's expense. He was locked up in the Madison Street Station.

Among the heavy real estate transfers recorded yesterday were those of the lot on the northwest corner of Halsted and Taylor streets sold to James Todd by Louis H. Boldenweck, and of a lot on Clark street, 75 feet south of Jackson, sold to Boldenweck by Todd for $50,000. F. N. Hamlin also sold the premises No. 697 Wabash avenue to Charles F. Williams for $30,000.

At the annual conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., held at their asylum last evening, the following officers were elected for the Masonic year 1875: Em. Sir Gilberd Wardsworth, Commander; John Woodman, Generalissimo; John Sylvester White, Captain-General; Wellman Morrison Burbank, Prelate; Samuel Isaac Pope, Senior Warden; William Wadford Main, Junior Warden; Thomas Eaton Miller, Treasurer; John Oscar Dickerson, Recorder; John Gow, Warder; Dennis Ward, Standard-Bearer; William Macmillan Dale, Sword-Bearer; Samuel M. Richardson, C. of G.

MORE BRIBERY.

Another interesting case of bribery has come to light, the tempted party being Col. Stevenson, the Clerk of the Cook County Superior Court, and the would-be-tempter, a Mr. E. H. Merriam, of Alliance. The following letter explains clearly the intention of the writer,—who, in attempting to purchase a Chicago Court official for a ten-dollar bill shows an amount of stupidity quite amazing even in an inhabitant of the little village of Alliance:

"ALLIANCE, Nov. 30, 1874.

"*Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, Chicago:*

"DEAR SIR: In May a decree of divorce was made by the abovementioned Court between Rachel E. and Edward H. Merriam. Will you please send me a copy of said decree as soon as possible, and I will forward your fee by return mail to you. Date of decree May 7, 1873. Address, yours very truly, E. H. MERRIAM,

"Warren, Trumbull County, O.

"P. S.—I would give $10 if the date was Dec. 7, 1874, but of course such a mistake would not occur once in a thousand times, although when I studied law I often made as bad a one in copying complaints and answer. E. H. M. Sub rosa."

Col. Stevenson says that it is probable that, since the granting of the decree, Mrs. Merriam has married again, and her divorced husband wants its date changed in order that he may subject her to a trial on a charge of bigamy. Whatever Merriam's intentions may be, it is clear that he is a scoundrel, and Col. Stevenson, who could not be bribed with $10,000,000, is going to put him through. It is not improbable that the ignorant Merriam labored under the delusion that the duties of Superior Court Clerk were performed by one of the members of the Common Council.

"JACK" STURGES.

The hearing of the case of Sturges vs. The Board of Trade on the question of dissolving the injunction restraining the Board from proceeding with the election was set for yesterday morning before Judge Williams. Application was made by counsel of Sturges to continue the hearing until Saturday. This was resisted by counsel for the Board of Trade on the ground that the injunction had been improperly granted, and ought to be dissolved at once.

The Judge held that he knew nothing about the merits of the case; that he never saw the bill, and that he signed the injunction upon the order of the Master in Chancery, according to the usual custom of Judges. He stated that he could not grant a continuance of the case until affidavits were filed setting forth reasons. He therefore continued the case until this morning, in order to allow the complainant to file the necessary affidavits for a continuance of hearing on the motion to dissolve the injunction. If these affidavits were sufficient reason for a continuance, the case would either go over until next term, or be fixed at a future day in this term by agreement; but, if not satisfactory, the hearing would be immediately proceeded with.

A RASCAL CAUGHT.

Last night, about 11:30 o'clock, Detective Flynn arrested a young man named G. W., alias "Budd," Dillon, on Halsted street, near the corner of Madison, on a charge of larceny preferred by the mother of Lillie Cashen, a young girl of 16 years, to whom the prisoner had been paying his addresses. The girl informed her mother that Dillon had induced her to rob her of her jewelry and other valuables, and then elope with him. Lillie had most of the jewelry on her person, and had pawned a portion of it at Dillon's instance, when his designs were thwarted. Among the articles was a costly solitaire dimond ring. The property is valued at $1,100, and was recovered. The girl was also placed under arrest. She is a fine-looking person, and one whose affections and sympathies have been played upon by a man whose previous history stamps him as a villain of the worst character. His accuser asserts that he has served out a term in the Wisconsin Penitentiary, and Detective Flynn states that he had made preparations to leave the city with the girl when he found and arrested him. He was locked up in the Madison Street Station, and will be examined this morning before Justice Scully.

THE REFORMED DRUNKARDS.

The Reformed Drunkards' Club held a meeting last evening at the Washingtonian Home, for the purpose of completing the organization of the Club. Robert C. Rankin, President of the Club, occupied the chair. A Committee on Ways and Means, an Executive Committee, and a Visiting Committee were appointed, and the organization was completed thereby.

It was announced that Mr. Coppinger, whose experiences as related at the meetings held in the Methodist Church Block stamped him as the historical genius of the Society, has left the city on business, and he expressed a heartfelt wish that his temporary absence would not necessitate the election of a Vice-President in his stead. This expression of interest in the Club was very much appreciated, and it was unanimously agreed—although there was no necessity to do so—that Mr. Coppinger's name, as one of the Vice-Presidents, be retained.

Mr. Whiteman, an inmate of the Home, was elected chaplain by general consent.

Addresses were then made by Francis Murphy, the zealous worker in the cause, and by Messrs. Tilton and Whiteman. Mr. Murphy's appeal was very different from the addresses he generally makes. Instead of relating an experience, he gave them some sound advice as members of the Club as to its management, and the responsibilities resting upon them. Mr. Murphy's address created much warmth of feeling, which found expression in brief addresses.

Many who were present at the opening of the meeting, and were not enrolled members, signed the pledge before leaving.

CONCERT FOR THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

The Committee of ladies connected with the Foundlings' Home met yesterday at Reed's Temple of Music to carry out the arrangements for a grand vocal and instrumental concert that is to be given at Farwell Hall on the 23d of December, by Mr. S. G. Pratt, in aid of the Home. It was expected that the tickets would be ready for distribution, but they still required the signature of the Secretary. Mr. Pratt has offered to give this concert in aid of the Foundlings' Home, and, although it will be attended with some expense, as the chorus and orchestra will have to be paid, as well as the rent of the hall, the ladies still hope that tickets enough will be sold to aid the Home, which is now in a very destitute condition.

They hope that all generous hearts will respond to this call for help in behalf of the only helpless creature God has created; the only one that from the very necessity of the case must appeal to the protection of those who have also passed through the same helpless phase of existence. With its present large number of inmates, the running expenses of the Home are $500 per week, and last week there was not a quarter of that amount in the treasury; therefore instant action is needed, or the little creatures must suffer.

The programme for the concert has not yet been decided upon, but will probably be ready by Sunday. Mr. Pratt has, however, a very superior chorus, numbering fifty members, and an orchestra of forty-five pieces, while the following artistes have already volunteered their assistance: Mrs. Jones, of Boston, soprano, Miss Jessie Haskell, Mr. Schultz, Mr. Goodwille, and Mr. Stanley, of the English opera troupe, with others. Balatka will act as leader. An early notice will be given through the press as to where the tickets can be procured, and the ladies are earnestly requested to aid in the sale of them.

A letter was read from Mr. Pratt, in which he regretted not being able to meet the ladies yesterday, but wished to meet the Committee on Printing this morning at the same place.

THE CITY-HALL.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Some unregenerated scoundrel has "cracked" the rooms of the Law Department twice within the past week. The first time City-Attorney Jamieson lost a fine pair of seal gloves, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Adams' overcoat was abstracted while that gentleman was attending the court.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners yesterday audited the pay-rolls of the Police and Fire Departments. F. B. Flynn, F. E. Fuller, and James Shaughnessy, having satisfactorily served the usual sixty days on probation, were sworn in as regular members. The Board then consoled themselves in looking over the amount of money they had spent during the year, and in prospecting how much more they could spend before the next appropriation. The Board are uniformly in favor of everything recommended by Gen. Shaler, but they look forward with but little hope of securing them.

Mr. Larry O'Brien and several others are getting up a party for an Aldermanic sleigh-ride, to take place during the present month. If the affair turns out as predicted, it will be the event of the season. The party will, with "suthin" else, be tumbled into a sleigh large enough to hold a modern Gulliver. Each one will be sworn to go home sober before daylight.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

yesterday received the following copy of the instructions given the Committee of Engineers who are to investigate the workings of the Water-Works. The Board did not think that the whole water-system was again to be tested, but are perfectly willing to make all concessions to the Committee that can consistently be given. The Board hold it their duty to see that the water-supply is not reduced to any considerable extent during the trial, and also to see that everything is put in place as it was before the investigation. The Board were not aware, until the Committee was appointed, that there were a sufficient number of persons in town claiming that the Water-Works were insufficient to warrant an investigation. They wonder if the investigation was not prompted solely by one "Mary" Smith and a disappointed company of engine-builders. The following is the document:

"*Moses Lane:*

"DEAR SIR: The preamble and resolution of Nov. 4, a copy of which is herewith handed to your Committee, and the remarks made at the interview with the Executive Committee this afternoon, define the scope of the examination now contemplated, to embrace the following points of inquiry and observation, which are confined to the North and South engines.

"'*First*—Whether the engines are up to the capacity claimed for them as defined by contracts, plans, and specifications.

"'*Second*—Whether the work is accomplished with a fair degree of economy or otherwise.

"'*Third*—A comparison between the engines and others in use in large cities is desirable, with a view of obtaining comparative capabilities, and, as a consequence of such comparisons, laying open the defects and objections existing in the engines, if any.

"'*Fourth*—Whether the engines, with the addition of those contemplated for the West Division Water-Works, will in your opinion be amply sufficient for the needs of the city under all contingencies.

"'*Fifth*—As it was observed at the water-test of Oct. 6, by reference to private gauges in the South Division, that the pressure, which usually stood below 18, was then increased to 36 or over, and as the annual consumption of coal would be required to keep up the pressure to 36 or over, can these engines safely be worked up to 36 or over all the time? Are they strong enough to bear this continued tension? After all these items, is the ultimate result economical?

"'*Sixth*—It is deemed desirable to note pressure at different points as follows: Blue Island avenue and Fourteenth street, State and Twenty-second streets, LaSalle and Washington streets, and at Union Park, during the experiment.'

"By order of the Executive Committee.

"J. C. AMBLER, Clerk."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MEETINGS OF EVERY CHARACTER.

The Farragut Boat Club will give something very interesting in the way of an amateur dramatic entertainment at Standard Hall this evening.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach this evening at 7.30 o'clock at the building corner Warren avenue and Robey street. Subject: "Peter's Denial."

In commemoration of the Channuca Festival, divine service, with choir and sermon, will be held at the place of worship of the congregation B'nay Sholem, No. 666 Wabash avenue (Tabernacle), to-day at 5 p. m.

There will be a mass temperance meeting for women, under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union of the West Division, in the Union Park Congregational Church Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Miss Frances E. Willard will be present and address the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies to be present, whether interested in the cause or not.

There will be a mass-meeting held this evening in the First Methodist Church under the auspices of the Ladies' Industrial Aid Society. Mrs. Jones will preside, and several women who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow have agreed to be there and talk. The recent discussion in regard to service seems to have aroused a feeling among workingwomen. Robert Collyer's sentiments are denounced. They will probably be discussed at length to-night. It may be that a workingwoman's party will be organized. At any rate there will be speeches, and lots of ladies.

The Rev. F. M. Ellis, of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, will deliver his popular lecture on "Muscle and Brain, or Grit and Greatness," in his church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, this evening. The lecture is a tribute to the dignity of labor, and all, whether mechanics, merchants, or persons engaged in literary or scientific pursuits, should hear it. It has been well received by the press wherever delivered, and those who have listened to it bespeak for Mr. Ellis a large and appreciative audience.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Episcopal sociable will be held at the residence of Mr. Charles Comstock this evening.

The ladies of the First Methodist Church will give a "neck-tie" sociable and supper at Lakeside Hall this evening.

The Village Trustees should have held a meeting Tuesday evening. As only Trustees Gage, Mann, and Kidder appeared, an adjournment was had for one week.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst lectured Tuesday evening at the First Methodist Church to a good audience. The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to furnishing the new hall of the Young Ladies' Literary Society at the Woman's College.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The Rev. A. E. Kitteredge, of Chicago, will lecture in the Presbyterian Church, at Highland Park, this evening.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The wheat market opened flat and extremely quiet, chiefly owing to the absence of tonnage. Shippers are unable to operate, and prices of spring are low, but winter is stronger and in fair demand for milling. The market closes lower and very quiet. Shippers are unable to operate, there being no freight room. Winter is firm but quiet. The sales are 140,000 bu at $1.02@1.04 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota, $1.08@1.09 for No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.05@1.07 for No. 3 do do, $1.12 for No. 2 Maryland, $1.25@1.27 for red Western, $1.28 for amber do, $1.32 for white Indiana, $1.33@1.40 for white Michigan, $1.30 for amber do, and $1.13½ for choice No. 2 Minnesota.

Barley inactive and lower. Sales of 10,000 bu Canada West and $1.50, and 5,200 bu two-rowed State, last night, at $1.30.

Barley malt in fair demand, but at irregular prices.

Oats opened lower and quite active, but closed lower and very active. The demand is chiefly speculative. The sales are 22,000 bu; new Ohio mixed at 6c@68c, the inside price on track; early white at 69½@70½c; Western mixed at 67@68c in store, and 69@70c afloat; white at 70@71c; State at 61½@62c for mixed, the inside price on track. The purchases are for Western account mainly.

Rye quiet and heavy.

Corn fairly active and strong. The demand is chiefly for old for export. New not plenty, and firm. The sales are 120,000 bu; Western mixed at 88@92c for old and 94c for old afloat; Western white at 89@92c for new; yellow at 94@94½c for old Jersey; yellow at 88@89c, and old mixed Western at 92½@93c in store.

The pork market is firm and fairly active. Sales of 500 brls old mess at $21.00; 1,100 brls mess, seller July, at $21.75.

Lard is lower and closes flat. The demand is more active for the future. Sales of 350 tcs city steam at 13⅛@13⅜c; 50 tcs kettle do at 13⅜c; 100 tcs No. 1 do, early, at 13⅛c; 200 tcs white grease at 10¼@11; 320 tcs Western steam at 13⅛@13 3-16. For future delivery we hear of 1,750 tcs, seller December, at 13⅛@13¼c; 4,000 tcs, seller January, at 13⅜@13⅝c; 4,250 tcs, seller February, at 13⅞@14c; 1,500 tcs, seller six months, at 13⅝c.

In berths there is only a light business consummated owing to the very strong rates demanded. There is also very little accomplished in the chartering line owing to the same cause, and an unwillingness of parties to operate, knowing the difficulty at present of loading vessels.

Whisky in moderate demand at a decline of ½c per gallon. Sales of 550 brls at $1.02.

NEGRO EMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A Montgomery (Ala.) dispatch reports a meeting of colored men, representing twenty cotton counties of Alabama, to concoct measures for a wholesale emigration to States where the colored men are in the majority. The emigration feeling is represented as very strong.

SHORT-HORNS.

Annual Meeting of the American Association of Short-Horn Breeders.

Representatives Present from Nearly All the States and Canada.

Interesting Address by the President, A. C. Stevenson.

List of Prominent Breeders Present.

Papers Read.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—The American Association of Short-Horns which met here to-day originated in Indiana. In May, 1872, a Convention of the breeders of short-horns in the State of Indiana met at Indianapolis, and, after a most satisfactory interchange of views on the subject of breeding, it was decided to call

A NATIONAL CONVENTION

of short-horn breeders to meet in that city on the 27th day of November, 1872. The Convention met in pursuance of the call, and abounded in such good results that a permanent organization was agreed upon and effected by the election of Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Indiana, as permanent President, with a large number of Vice-Presidents selected from the various States of the Union. B. H. Campbell, of Illinois, was elected permanent Secretary. These officers were elected for two years, and their successors will be chosen at this Convention. The Convention last year was held at Cincinnati, O., and was none the less successful than its predecessors. The object of these annual meetings seems to be to hear and utilize

THE EXPERIENCE OF BREEDERS,

and it is believed in this way a more rapid advance can be made in the improvement of our stock. This Association has a membership of 250 out of 1,600 breeders known and reported to be in the United States. It is rapidly increasing its membership.

The Convention met here to-day at 10 o'clock in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by the President, who, upon taking the chair, addressed the Convention as follows:

THE ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN: With these surroundings, with such inspirations, you meet to-day to consider a great interest, not only to yourselves, but of the greatest national importance. Food is the first demand of nature. To supply a good, nutritious article is the object of cattle-raising. This great interest of producing the best beef and milk, butter, and cheese is the one in view. Our objects are real and substantial. The rearing of short-horns is no fancy work, intended for show or a profitless display. No charlatan will find this an agreeable association. And should the work of charlatanism be found developing itself among our breeders it will be sure to find an exposition here. The great object that we propose is to increase the quantity of beef and milk. First, by increasing the number of cattle; and, second, by increasing their size and quality for beef and milk. The number of our cattle may be many times doubled by occupying the limitless prairie immediately west of us, reaching to the Pacific Coast. A vast amount of worn lands east and south would be profitably changed from tillage to pasturage, with great benefit to the land and profit to the owners. The increase of our cattle is greatly retarded by the annual slaughtering of cows and heifers, and should be discouraged. Upon the authority of the Patent-Office report, the number of calves dropped to the 1st of June was 1 per cent above last year, as follows: "Returns from all the States of the number of calves dropped in death, an average increase over last year of 1 per cent. The largest increase (9 per cent) is in Nebraska; South Carolina, 8; Texas, 7; Wisconsin and Minnesota, 6; Iowa and Virginia, 5; Maine, 3; Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Louisiana, 2; Vermont, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, West Virginia, Oregon, 1 per cent. Illinois averages the same as last year, and Indiana 2 per cent less." The quantity of beef may be greatly increased by increasing the size of the cattle. The substitution of short-horns would greatly increase the quantity by increasing the size over those of common or scrub cattle. Two years ago I purchased 100 calves. They were of all grades, from scrubs to high grades. At the same time I had a few refuse thoroughbred calves that were not such as I desired to keep as breeders, and consequently turned them out and wintered them with the lot I had purchased. They were so kept until a few weeks since (all together), when fifty-one choice steers were selected and sold. Two thoroughbred short-horns were included. The lot averaged 1,370 pounds. The short-horns were again weighed, to see how they compared. One weighed 1,570 and the other 1,600 pounds, or about 14 per cent more than the whole lot, including themselves. One of the scrubs was then reweighed and made 1,150 pounds, or about 28 per cent less than the short-horns. This lot were all 3-year-old steers, and had the same fare from calves. I can make much better showings than this from my own raising. The purchaser of these cattle, Mr. A. Y. Bryan, placed the value of the short-horns at $1.50 above the value of these common steers, which at least would be 30 per cent. Now, 30 per cent in value and 28 per cent in size would make 58 per cent in favor of the short-horns. This advantage is due entirely to the superiority of the short-horns as a breed, their keep being the same from calves. And this is not quite all; for a part of the scrubs are yet unsold, not being fit for market. Of the milking qualities of short-horns, we may reasonably hope for a good exposition by this Association. The magnitude of the cattle interest of the United States is quite large, with a rapidly increasing consumption. The demand is likely to increase rapidly. No flesh is so generally relished as good beef. No articles of food are more in demand than milk, butter, and cheese. Of all the domestic animals, the cow is the first. What lady can feel at ease at the head of her table without a good plate of butter? Milk is indispensable in childhood. What a convenient luxury cheese is,—always ready for the table without cooking. There is no waste in the bullock. We eat his flesh; his hide protects our feet; his horns make numerous ornamental and useful articles; his bones are a good substitute for ivory in various manufactures; his hair is indispensable in the construction of buildings; and, finally, his refuse, whatever it may be, is used in fertilizing our soils.

We have no means of ascertaining the number of short-horns in the United States or Canada; nor have we the means of ascertaining the number of neat cattle in Her Majesty's Dominion. The number of neat cattle in the United States at the last census was: Beeves and store cattle, 13,566,005; milch cows, 8,935,332; work oxen, 1,319,271. Of this number, Texas is credited with the largest number—2,933,588, and Illinois next—1,055,499. This number is largely increased at this date. We have no means of ascertaining the number of beeves slaughtered annually. The number of beeves and store cattle are all slaughtered probably in four years, which would be 3,391,338 annually. A part of the store cattle will, doubtless, be added to the number of milch cows annually, but it is probable as many milch cows will be slaughtered, which will not materially affect our calculation. The value of beeves per head in New York in 1872 was estimated at about $75. Now, to put the 3,391,338 at $10 less, and we have for the yearly slaughter of beeves, $220,437,970. Now, we hold that 50 per cent may be added by the substitution of short-horns for the cattle that are now sold for beeves, viz.: $110,218,985. In other words, it would be equal to adding half the number of cattle to the amount now on hand. Every farmer or cattle-raiser who will substitute short-horns for common cattle, or some high grades, will certainly realize 50 per cent in value over what he was receiving for common cattle, which is well worth the consideration of every farmer, and for the truth of this statement we will refer him to any shipper, feeder, or butcher.

I may congratulate you, gentlemen, on what you have accomplished, and also on the prospect of what you have a prospect of accomplishing in the future. Combined effort has ever been the most successful mode of accomplishing ends. We have the most flattering prospects of a great good being accomplished. The field before you is a large one,—the breeding, raising, summer and winter care of cattle, food, and the best mode of preparation. These subjects, with many others, are worthy the consideration of breeders generally. You will pardon me, gentlemen, for detaining you so long, and I conclude by reminding you that the country is looking to you for important truths upon the subject of cattle-breeding, knowing that this Association is composed of breeders, not only of the United States, but also of many of the most eminent breeders of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Dominions in North America.

Your usual reports have already greatly awakened public attention. This is manifest in the increased demands and increased prices paid for short-horns. The demand is still increasing, and should continue until our 28,820,608 cattle are all short-horns, or some other breed equally good. It is quite a large work to change our present stock of cattle to high grades, and this should be accomplished as speedily as possible. The number of milch cows being 8,935,332, and supposing them all common cattle, it would require (fifty cows to the bull) 178,706 short-horn bulls to bring them up to the grades. From this it may be seen that there is little danger of an oversupply of short-horns.

We are now ready to proceed to the business of the Convention.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY.

In the absence of Mr. Campbell, the Secretary, Mr. L. F. Lockridge, of Indiana, was made temporary Secretary. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read. The Treasurer reported the receipts to be $685.30, and the expenditure $685.84, leaving a balance of $9.46. Reports approved.

A committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws with regard to dues, and fix the position of members of firms of cattle-breeders, that is, whether each should be entitled to a vote.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of Dun, of Ohio; Christie, of Canada; Page, of New York; Prof. Mills, of Michigan; Desha, of Kentucky; Pickerell, of Illinois; Briggs, of Indiana; Kessinger, of Missouri; Babbitt, of Wisconsin; and Clure, of Indiana.

Papers by Mr. Duncan, of Illinois; Dr. Stevenson, of Indiana, and Mr. Briggs, of Iowa, were read on the general

SUBJECT OF BREEDING.

They were similar in character and argument, and I select Mr. Duncan's as covering all the points:

MR. DUNCAN'S ESSAY.

He turned his back upon fine-spun theories and their discussion, confining his remarks entirely to the results of his own practical observations. The leading principle of his argument was the law of nature, like produces like, and that, to secure healthy, robust, vigorous, active, and "growthy" calves, it was necessary to keep their progenitors in the same condition up to the time of breeding. All our improved varieties of vegetables, the improved breeds of domestic animals all over the country, even the Anglo-Saxon as seen to-day,—all were the result of careful culture, and just as the vegetable required constant cultivation from the germ to maturity, so the short-horn or any other domestic animal must be cultivated from its birth to the time at which it becomes a producer.

In order to attain this condition the animal should have such an amount of nutritious food as nature required, should spend at least half of its life in the open air, with the privilege of exercising as much as it wished up to the period of maturity. After that a change of food should be made in order to prevent the production of too much flesh or fat. This he thought desirable, rather than a reduction in the amount, in order to keep the animal at a certain point. The food should be more nutritious in winter than in summer, and more nutritious for the nursing than the dry cow. After the birth of the first calf, which should occur when the heifer is 30 months old, she should be coupled with the male again in from sixty to ninety days, and not sooner, so that she may produce the second calf just a year after the first, and so on through her entire breeding period. Nine months in twelve was as long as any cow should give milk. In case the animal became too fat, exercise and not starvation should be used to reduce her. Starvation and lack of exercise impaired the constitution and shortened life; labor, with sufficient food, increased muscle, hardened bone, and invigorated the system.

Male animals designed for breeders should be kept as much as possible in an open lot, and not in the stable or box stall; should be kept in only in very bad weather, and then only during the prevalence of a storm. Exercise in the open air was conducive of strength, while lying on the ground had a tendency to keep the system cool, which was necessary when an animal was living upon stimulating food. The male animal should always be improving rather than declining, and render but one good service, and never more than two, in one day.

The introduction of short-horns into this country had been of almost measureless service in the improvement of beef as an article of human food. To make two blades of grass grow where one grew before was a grand achievement, but to make grow five pounds of beef where three grew before, to improve its quality and produce it in less time, was a much grander achievement, because it entered into the healthful food of man so immediately. While the work of the short-horn breeder was too great at present to be estimated, it was plain that it materially affected the interests of the next generation. It was therefore highly important that the best means of improving the herd should be the object of the breeder. In other words, calves were of more value than premiums, and should be the object desired by every breeder if it necessitated the withdrawal of every Short-Horn from the show-ring. The desire for a premium caused breeders to overdo the matter of feeding for the sake of appearance in the show-ring, to the detriment of the animal for breeding purposes. There was much more lost by the present mode of preparation for the show-ring than all the premiums amounted to. In conclusion, the speaker cited some twenty of the most celebrated families in the world which had never made any appearance in the show-ring, having never been prepared for mere premium purposes. They were kept in a condition which would not strike judges of cattle-shows, but would transmit their highest and best qualities to their progeny. If premiums could not be awarded upon the basis of the best breeding condition, they were calculated to do more harm than good to the stock.

The greater portion of

THE AFTERNOON WAS CONSUMED

in the discussion of the question as to whether the first impregnation of the dam exerted an influence upon her subsequent progeny by different sires. Many interesting instances were given when such an influence has been exerted. Females of one breed having been first impregnated by males of another breed, produced offspring sired by pure males of their own breed, resembling, nevertheless, the animal of the other breed by which she had been first impregnated. The fact was accounted for by some on the ground that it was due to absorption from the first fœtus, while others claimed it was due entirely to imaginative influences. Actual experiences were offered by the champions of both views, and

NO SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION

seemed to be reached. It was evident, however, that these gentlemen had given the subject much thought, independent of their actual observations. At the conclusion of the discussion the Convention adjourned till 7 this evening.

There were in attendance to-day about 100 members of the Association. Among the more distinguished are: Representing Canada—The Hon. D. Christie, Paris, Ontario; Col. John B. Taylor, London.

New York—Col. L. F. Allen, editor of the *American Herd-Book*, Buffalo; John R. Page, Surette. Michigan—Prof. M. Miles, Lansing. Ohio—John G. Dun, London, Madison County. Kentucky—Gen. L. Disha, Cynthiana; Maj. H. Evans, Spring Station; Col. L. P. Muir, Paris; John W. Prewett, Winchester; James Hall, Paris; B. B. Groom, Winchester. Indiana—Dr. A. C. Stevenson, Green Castle; S. F. Lockridge, Green Castle. Wisconsin—Clinton Babbitt, Beloit. Iowa—Dr. George Sprague, Des Moines; M. Briggs, Kellogg. Missouri—J. H. Kissinger, Clarksville; J. G. Cowan, Oregon, Holt County; Mr. Talbott, Dalhaffo. Illinois—W. R. Duncan, Towanda; Josiah Chorn, Towanda; W. M. Smith, Lexington; Noah Franklin, Lexington; A. J. Dunlap, Galesburg; R. Huston, Blandinsville; A. Strawn, Ottawa; Messrs. Brown, Berlin; H. Sodowsky, Indianola; D. B. Gillham, Alton; J. H. Pickerell, Harristown.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee to amend the Constitution and By-Laws reported an amendment raising the annual dues from $2, not to exceed $4. Also, providing that any member failing to pay his dues for one month after the annual meeting shall cease to be a member, and have his name dropped from the roll. Also, providing that officers shall be elected on the first Wednesday in December each alternate year, and enter upon their duties on the 10th of the January following. These amendments were adopted.

THE DEATH OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 30.

Mayor Havemeyer died at precisely a quarter past 12 o'clock this afternoon, of apoplexy.

The Mayor went to Flushing yesterday afternoon, and spent last night at the residence of his old friend, Oliver Charlick, who has been lying ill for some time. The train on which he was coming to New York this morning broke down about a mile and a half from the ferry, and probably the exercise of walking against a strong cold wind to a heavy and full-blooded man like the Mayor had much to do in bringing on the attack which resulted in death.

He arrived at his office at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock, and said he was suffering from pain in the bowels as from wind colic. A glass of brandy was procured and he drank it, and it relieved him somewhat.

After reviving from the first attack, Ald. Morris wanted to send for a doctor, and the Mayor replied; "No; I am now as well as ever I was. I will be all right when I get warm." He then sat down to open and read his correspondence, and Ald. Morris and the others went out into the outside office. He had opened only one letter, which was from C. S. Wing, of Northport, L. I., and contained a check for $10 for the sufferers by the Tuscumbia, Ala., tornado, when he rose from his chair to walk across the floor. He fell in the centre of the room. The noise startled the parties in the outside office, and Mr. Wendell, Chief Clerk, Mr. Benneville, the private Secretary, Ald. Morris, Mr. Halloran, the doorkeeper in the Mayor's office, and Messrs. John F. Barrett and P. S. Cassidy rushed in and lifted up the Mayor, and carried him to a lounge in the inner private office.

Ald. Morris and Halloran commenced to rub his hands, while Messrs. Cassidy and Barrett pulled off his boots and began vigorously to rub his feet. Mr. Benneville hurried to the Park Hospital, and soon returned with Dr. Wenger. In the meantime a blanket and heavy coverlet were procured from Mr. Sutton, keeper of the City-Hall, and thrown over the heaving and convulsed form of the dying Mayor, while the rubbing of the hands and feet were vigorously kept up. Dr. Wenger made a hasty examination, and hurriedly wrote out a prescription which he dispatched with a messenger who, however, had not more than reached the outer-door of the City-Hall when the city's Chief Magistrate was dead. The doctor states that he died of an apoplectic seizure.

PARTIAL SUSPENSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The Citizens' Bank, an institution chartered by the State, suspended payment of checks to-day. President Wiegard states that the bank will resume business to-morrow, and gives as the reason of suspension that the receipts from depositors had fallen off, while the demands of depositors were heavy.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNELL—STEWART—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Christ Church, Chicago, by the Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., R. S. Brownell and Mabel N. Stewart.

DEATHS.

OSGOOD—At her residence in Winnetka, Dec. 1, Elizabeth Osgood, aged 74 years.

Remains will be taken to Rockton, Ill., for funeral and interment.

COWLES—In Chicago, Dec. 2, Judge E. P. Cowles, of Rye, N. Y., aged 59 years.

☞ New York City papers please copy.

BARRETT—Dec. 2, of consumption, Mary E., wife of Charles E. Barrett, and youngest daughter of Thomas and E. J. Monahan, aged 39 years.

Funeral at the residence, 409 West Harrison-st., Friday, Dec. 4, at 11 a. m.

DE LUCE—Dec. 1, at the Transit House, Mary Eleanor De Luce, wife of William T. De Luce.

Funeral at No. 12 North Sangamon-st., Thursday, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family invited. Carriages to Rosehill.

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